#### **BACK PAGE**

### Children's competition - If I were Chancellor...

would make sweetshop owners put their prices down," said twelve year-old Sigrun from Wirzburg, when asked of life. He lords it over his subjects and old Sigrun from Würzburg, when asked what she would do if she became Chancellor of the Federal Republic. She was one of many asked to imagine they were the leading man, or woman, in this

Children taking part in the "If I were a number of other wonderful things they would do if they had governmental power. The competition was organised by the Munich Children's Book Publishing

"I'd get up lete every moming and drink a cup of strong coffee, get some books and read for a few hours," was ona child's idea of how he would spend his tarm of office.

Nine year-old Marianne said: "in tha afternoon I would go swimming or take a walk and occasionally I'd do some work in the Bundestag."

it is a good thing that this nine year-old knows there is Bundestag even though she does eeem to think it is some kind of school, which it would be rather fun to skip every now and then!

Swimming-pools, a red sports car and a strong bodyguard are part of the childrens' fantasy about life as Chancellor. Largely the ideas form a list rather like that the children would give to Santa Claus; it is a programme of entertainments and amusements

Cluidren view the Chancellor as a kind

eats his food from a golden platter.

Many children are purely seifish about how they would use their newly-won power, while others are keen to use it for the benefit of others in their age-group.

Sweet prices should be brought tumbling down, as we have heard, and play-time at schools should be extended to one hour. Children: should have more chance to talk to each other in schools and they would be allowed to choose their own homework. These are demands that should provide food for thought and might lead to a Minstry for Children's Affairs baing introduced.

The Chancellor is viewed as an almighty potentate and is regarded by some children as holding a position of social responsibility, 'All rich people would have to give me a quarter of their money end i would give this to the poor people," said budding Robin Hood, eleven year-old Cornella. This child obviously knows that in the land of the economic miracle there are still crass differences between the haves and havenots.

· One twelve yaar-old from Bochum said he would carry on Willy Brandt's good work of making contact with other countries in East and West. Another boy criticised the present Chancallor for letting prices go on rising. So he promised ua economic improvements.



#### Amateurs on stage!

Marcel Schilb has offered his stage at the Frankfurt theatre 'Die Katekan' mambars of the public who fency trying their hand at acting. The oost? Five it

One ten year-old schoolboy obviously belongs to the ranks of the resigned, who does not want to get too involved in politica since, "you can't please everyone."

It was well-known that children's competitions in the form of school essays always produce interesting results. Adults enjoy the humorous aspects of these essays and weigh up their sociological end psychological value.

The originality of this competition's result really was food for thought. Obviously children in this country are growing up with mythical ideas of the

who matters in the Federal Republic.

tPhoto: La recently appointed So-ylet ambassador to this country Many children aged twelve stylose rise as a professional diplomat has not thrown off the ideas that hipsen meteoric, has provided an example and nursery rhymes have put of how skilful diplomacy can overlap into political action.

Fur children the Chancellor Ministry ha has formulated the Soviet enything and enjoys all pleasures viewpoint on the forthcoming Berlin negotiations more clearly and toughly the source of the source

in these days of sex instrusthan in any previous public official schools children know what Mun pronouncament.

Daddy are doing in bed but the The circumstances were unusual and little idea of what the Chancellors noteworthy. A diplomat does not usually in Bunn.

outline in detail and for the general Innemarie liquible the viewpoint of his government (Lobecker Nachrichten, 26 Februs but on this occasion Falin was, as it were, acting as a political guida for e group uf political visitors to the Suvict lining.

What gives what ha had to say added importance is that it was not said et his new post but in the Soviet Union itself - with his back to the Kremlin wall,

As one of the hosts of the executive of Junge Union, the youth section uf the Christian Democrats, he was also able tu ring influence to bear on representatives If the Opposition in Boun now that its doubts about this country's Ostpolitik,

#### ||4004||410000000||41222214||4110221||414||410222||414||412222222||410222||410222||4104||41022||410 IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS insufficiant attantion being given to Vienna Salt talks

REVIEW History axhibition opans in Raichstag building in Barlin

OPERA Suthariand's suparb Lucia in Hemburg

LABOUR RELATIONS Page 11 Unemployment benefits should be improved

OUR WORLD Cologne woman laads police s marry dance

coming to terms with Soviet policy lowsrds the West, are growing.

Such an adroit demonstration of diploflacy affords pleasure even to the The point at issue is Berlin (Wast

Berlin, as Falln has never failed to point out, underscoring Moscow's viewpoint), not only the Berlin question as such but also as the subject of concessions prior to tatification of the Moscow and Warsaw

Of lata Soviet politicians have stated on more than one occasion that a solution to

the Berlin Question is possible. Falin echoed this sentiment, commenting that a settlement could be arranged within a fortnight if only the Americans wanted to

USSR ambassador poses

awkward Berlin questions

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

This easily obtainable Berlin settlement is that of the western half of the city being classed as a special political unit, though, a point that Falin not only relterated but also gave new and detalled reasons for, grounds, moreover, that were intended to make the idea attractive and draw the Federal Republic towards the

In the picture outlined by Falin the Sovict Union stors as the guarantor of the continued existence of Berlin (West Berlin, that is), as its protector.

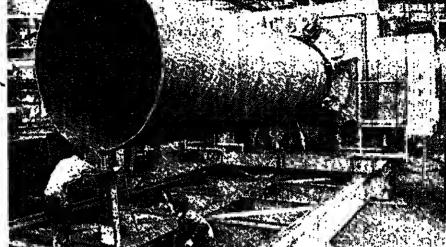
The existence of official agencies of Bonn in Berlin, supported by the claims of the Western powers (themselves dismissed by Falin as not having inherent rights), is considered by the Soviet Union to he purely and simply illegal.

The Soviet Union and it alone is in a position to uphuld the city's indopondence of the GDR. It is Mnscow, he stated, that ensures the GDR is unable to lay claim to West Herlin.

Sovict diplumet Falin thus makes his country out to be the guardian and protector of West Gommin Interests in Berlin. Ilonn ought accordingly to be even more interested in the 13 August 1970 trenty between this country and tho Suylet Union coming into furce.

Should this country not ratify the treaty, he gues un to warn, the reparcussions on relations between the two countries would be far more scrious than after the failure of the truce plans of the

Mention is also made of a Control Council document of 1947/48 according to which Berlin performs a dual function



#### Destination the USSR

The world's largest stealpips pient has been built by Biohm + Voss, Hamburg, for tha Soviet Union. The plent is to be essembled in Russia during the summer to produce steelpipes with a diameter of 2.5 matres to transport gas from Sibaria to Europa. Davelopment of the plant took 200,000 working hours. An article dealing with trade with Russia appaars on page 10 of this issue.

as ecnt of the Four-Power authorities and

capital of the Soviet zone of occupation. This legal document, Falin explained makes nouscuse of the inherent rights of the Allies end the accrued rights of the it possible in the circumstances to expect Federal Republic.

Working on this basis Falin made out the exclusion of West Berlin from the Soviet Zone to be the real anomaly of the Berlin situation, an anomaly the Soviat Union chuld only agree to maintain es a major concession

What is more, the Soviet Union would only be prepared to adopt this opproach, which would be a Idfla hord on the GDR, its ally, if Bonn were to pursue, let us say, policies friendly towards the Soviet Union as foreseen by the Moscow Treaty.

The upshot is that "The present poli-

Yet there cen be no denying that tha Berlin Question now appears even more difficult of solution than beforehand.

apithet actisfactory?

West Berlin's forcign policy representa-Folin stated, is en issue on which Centinuad on page 2

rical presence of the Fedoral Republic

renders agreement on Berlin impossible."

Ambassador Folin lus shuwn Russia's

hand in the Four-Power talks on Berlin, Is

a Berlin solution that half-way merits the

bears witness to a certain reserve due on

the one hund to fear of battening down

the liatches premoturely and no the other to the need to know for certain what he

The reaction so far to Falin's comments

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### Major parties gain in Rhineland-Palatinate state elections

The Christian Democrats now have an what the CDU failed to do the week L eb solute majority in the state legisla- before in Weat Berlin. The Social Demoture of the Rhineland-Palatinate, having crats polied more than forty per cent of polled 50.0 per cent of the votes cast on the votes for the first time ever (SPD 40.5 years ago:

This is undeniably a major success for youthful Premier Helmut Kohl and his overnment whose reforms over the last four years have hit nationwide headlines. Evan so, the CDU's electoral victory was not as spectacular as had been expected.

The absolute majority pales not a little in significance alongside the fact that the Sooiel Damocrata, who in the Rhineland-Palatinate are usually something of an also-ran, succeeded in reversing the current Irend towards far greater CDU gains in local elections.

In Mainz the SPD succeeded in doing

In view of the relatively poor shape the state SPD is in and the unspectacular performance It has put up in local politics in the Rhine ad-Palatinate the result muat also be rated a personal success tor the state Social Democrat leader Wilhelm Dröscher.

His markedly jovial election campaign at which the others smiled often enough would appear to have made more of a mark on the electoreta than had been supposad.

As for the Frec Democrats (the National Democrats no longer need men-

tioning), the upward trend in Hesse, Bavaris and Beilin has been brought to an abrupt halt. The FDP, who had two Ministers in the outgoing administration, now have a mere three seats in the state

assembly.

For a party that felt it had now gained a fairly secure place alongside the two major parties the Rhineland Palatinate election results must be rathar depressing. it is hard to say what did the FDP more damage, its foilure to convince the electorate that it was responsible for a fair amount of what the government had achieved since 1967 or its emphasis, unlike on post occasions, on willingness to continue in coalition with the CDU

in Bonn the Christian Democratic and Chrietian Social Unions will walcome poor performance of the FDP lees from a local than from a national angle.

The new Rhineland-Palatinate state government need no longer worry too much about a coalition partner that is bound to have one eye on ensuring the continuation of the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 March 1971)

In the EEC sphere of influence

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### Insufficient attention being given to Vienna Salt talks

Next to no attention is paid these days to disermement talks wherever they may be held, yet to judge by the volume of conference minutes the world ought to be on the brink of a lasting peace. The fourth round of Salt talks in Vienne between the United States and the Soviet Union is more deserving of ettention. More than ever before the future of each of the great powers depends on whether the two delegations get down to serious discussion of strategic srms limitation.

The feet they have to achieve is to reech agreement in slowing down the erms race and finally bringing it to e halt without jeoperdising the belance of tarror. And reletive peece between the two nuclear giants is inextricebly linked with this tight-rope walk.

Both know that e nuclesr strike by the one would immediately trigger off the other's counter-strike and so sign the death werrent of both and the rest of the

The arms raca, steadily gaining momentum, is intended to make the mutual deterrent more credibia. Politicisus and military strategists on both sides ergue that they must at least keep level with tha other in military terms so es not to tempt

### **USSR** ambassador

Continuad from pege 1

thera can be discussion. This may be seen as a silver lining.

On the other hand Moscow is mada out to be the guerantor of Wast Berlin's continued independence and Bonn would, of course, have to bear this in mind in formuleting foreign policy.

Yet can one country represent another extamally without there being e political lifelina between the two? la there perheps soma leawey for negotistion as to what rapresents political presence?

At this stage there can be no definite answer to either of these quaries.

not necessitete the acquisition of ter-

other matter. Of lata Israel has certainly

The last round dafinitely went to Egypt

and its powarful second the Soviet Union.

It is not a matter of a bout, though, but

of keeping the peace in an eotire region

nearer than at the momeot. This mey

and maybe the entire world.

Egypt is concerned.

cease-fire was agreed.

Nikolas Benckiser (Frankfurier Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 Merch 1971) the other to strike first while it has the edge on them or feels it lies.

At the same time bath sides realise that unless there is en end to the erms rece lt will end up by being their economic ruin.
This is why they heve got together round the conference teble.

All that either side knows with any certainty is what no longer needs discussing. After five yeers of negotietion a ban on nuclear tests on the ground end in the eir (but not uodergrouod) was agreed In 1963. The test-ban treety sew the light

After e further four years of talks the non-proliferation treety followed in 1968. Its purpose wes to prevent the apread of nucleer arms and know-how to

Finally, this Februery, the treety banning the stetioning of nucleer weepons on the seebed was signed. The negotiation of all these agreements is the modest outcome of whet will soon heve been ten yeara of disarmsment talks et Geneva.

The Geneve disarmament talks ere concerned not only with arms limitetion but also with all-round disarmement. The delegatea know fuil well, however, thet there is no paint in talking until the two superpowers heve taken the first atep and egreed to limit their strategic arms poten-

It is not only agreements already signed and conferences elready in session thet are dependent on e favoureble outcome of the strategic arms limitetion talks. Future strategies end new talks elso depend on Salt.

US Defence Secretary Leird, for instance, lies postulated a direct link between the projected Amarican strategy of reslistic deterrence end the Selt talks in

Last but not leest the prospects of e Europeen security conference being hald - a project urgently sovocetad by the Eestarn Bloc with the eim of combining Nato and tha Werssw Pect in a comprahensive Europeen security scheme - stend and fall with the sucess or fellure of the Vienne talks batween tha two

For both the Soviet Union end the United Stetes Europe is a key issue. Thay disagree as to whether ot not the 630 Soviet medium-range missues eimed at European tergets ought to be included in

The Soviet Union refuses to do so on the ground that they are mercly tacticel weepons since they do not rapresent a direct threet to the United States. At the sams time Russia insists that the United Stetes be prepared to discuss the 500 American nuclear bombers stationed in Europe since they threaten the Soviet Union and ere thus stretegic and not tecticel weapons.

The Americans refuse to do so on the ground that their stretegic bombers are the counterweight to the Soviet mediumrange missiles.

Apert from this particular dispute the mein elm of the Vienne telks is to find a formule by which the two nuclear giants can evenly limit the number of their offensive weepons, particularly the longrange carrier rocketa, without against their security requirement OMMON MARKET

This formula la also to facility

This formula la also to inches sive weepons systems, that he enti-missile shields.

The prospecta of success are incoming difficult by the fact that sides in Vienna have no more than the desire not to destray the limit arms costs and to make

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to limit arms costs end to make status quo and in all other heartily distrust one another. Olitical dwarf

rapid agreement the problem of is the greatest — in internetional tion and controls to ensure that and as a plece of investment would remain — and the mare tomic bloc with a feered agricultural technology progresses the more town to see giant etill in the process of it becomes.

One need only call to mind the grow bigger, an economic group multiple-werhead missides that either sphere of influence at retches far warheads in mid-air end indeptend its own shores with essociata target them on different destinate miters in Africa and preference agree—Whet is more, both delegations has on the Mediterraneen shores.

ewere of the fact that e fort deral Republic and Franca not just conference table.

Not for nothing did China lauret They come to take edvantege of a second setellite shortly before taken, after the United Stetee, possessen wes to remind the other two lord.

Peking has developed its rackets after European Economic Community included her accommendation of the manual power in the preking has developed its rackets after European Economic Community

Peking has developed its rackets the European Economic Community included in the calculations of the taken on a reality which meny find lished superpowers, China is an atturbing. Anyone who is in doubt ebout party to the talks. party to the talks. It'olfgang Bornals has only to ask the world's govern-

Through its earmissions and the Coun-Cabinet formed by the Republic clarations and declares that all trade

previous Opposition, and headelbroblems will be overcome on the "road

Marshal inonii and then backetso progress", and there the matter rests.

tion administration headed by Despite countless trips between Enrope

ranking civil servant with ne and America no one has succeeded in affiliations, ex-ambassador Univi laing anything to solve the bones of But history repeated itself he association on trading policies except to

Party, a rerun of Menderes' Desimake a few declerations, although the

led by a young engineer named E European Economic Community has had

gained a majority and soon followsovereign rights with regard to trading

(STUTTGARTER ZFITUNG, 15 Me and this is the surprising part. This

### Turkish government needs time world paralysed and incapable of time time on the wishes, damands and cri-

n e number of respects the crises in Pakistan and Turkey, both islamic countries, are comparable. Tha two heads of state, both of Army origins, were no longer eble to find parliementery governments capeble of setting ebout the problems immediately besetting their coun-

Following the overthrow of Turkcy's Demirel government by the named forces both President Suney and his opposite number in Pakistan, Yahya Khan, intend to return to civilien govarnment en soon es possible to eliminate tha dangar of civil wer end tha misery of social backword-

When the Turkish army last intervened eleven years ago to oust the Monderos administration scrving generala did not want to take over the business of govern-

the foursteps of its corrupt pieds policies since 1970.

The army intervened again and sed to Congress at the turn of the year that not want to exercise power.

As hostility he tween the paries limit textile and shoo imports, was sunk a coalition virtually out of the standard into the merky depths. The European this time Provided to the standard community delicated to trading the time Provided to the standard community delicated to trading the standard control to the st this time President Sunny is looked Economic Community did not react to transitional urrangement to led this signal — except verbally — and in the year. Ho prohably hopes in in Bantone tha Mills Bill has resurfaced. experienced civil servant again to Experiences of this kind ore nothing the support of the ormed fact new. In agricultura we have found out climinate the worst domestic distant through the years that it is possible to this time.

In terms of foreign policy then has proved incapeblo of making a policy. leadern do not differ from experience. Demirel. They too intend to trying to combine Noto membering e policy of detente.

But industrialisation, slum de

# How long would the US-Soviet guest

Israel's lifelina, shipping on the Straits of Tiren, is to continue to be safeguarded according to America's proposals, not by

In Washington, London and maybe on in the main agreed that peace was never thing started when international forces suddenly evacuated Sharm el Sheikh. indeed be true - provided the Israelis do Maybe the Israelis are too mistrustful. not have to pay, and pey on the nail too. Maybe the guarentees could be better Tha Egyptians' peace proposals. conbacked this tima.

tained in a reply to questions framed by UN special envoy Gunnar Jarring on 5

joint US-Soviet peece force in Sherm cl Sheikh sends shudders down one's back.

The idea of two world powers that are at loggerheads in this part of the world and elsewhere baing wetchdogs of Israel's freedom when one of the two hes so fer been viawed, and not without resson, by Isreel es a threat to its very existenca is an

performanca in Sharm el Sheikh continue, contracts and treaties being improbable asfeguards?

secure agreements merely for faar of missing an opportunity of arranging peace terms when any agreement might well are the way for a fourth war in the Middle East with no certeinty that it will remain limited to the immediate

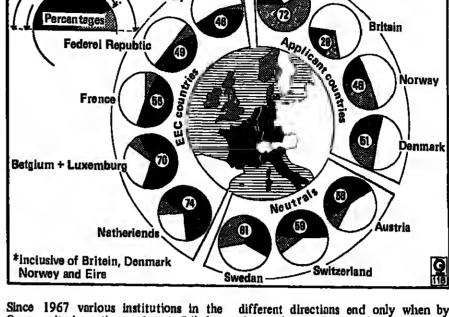
light. Its victory has cost it good will. Yat it is not overstraining good will for a small and troubled country to realise that peace in the entire eree can only be quirements are cradibly end adequetely

At present this realisation seems to be a

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Community have time and again failed in their task of making worthwhile decisions on agricultural prices and structures.

Trade with:

PYBSONE EEC.

The BBC's agriculturel policy has been emasculeting itself with costly menoenvres such es feeding butter back to cows in order to get rid of disastrous

The most recent exemple of the incongruity of the Common Markat's nower mid its ability to make decisions would appear to be negotiations on British entry. For nearly a decade the applicants for membership have been bowing and scraping in the EEC wsiting room. Now that the negotiations have begun the Community has been sitting virtually struck dumb at the negotiating table and has virtually nothing to say to all the critical questiona.

Worse than this, across the negotiating table the applicants want just that, they hope that the EBC has nothing to say, if anything is said it is likely that in the course of the negotiations whoever said it will refusa to climb down.

Why is the European Economic Community condemned to exist in a kind of political Dadaism?

The answer is easy to see: The EEC witch has the outward apportance of an almighty economic bloc, a gient, has no political will of its own,

It is like e robot being controlled by six seporate brains, each urging its limbs in

chence they each make the same move of the same time does this colossus take a

The EEC lacks what the humblest ethletics club possesses, the possibility of calling for a vote to bring differing opinions into line, to make one will and then to ect accordingly.

Paris does not went to talk ebout agricultural policies; Rome does not went to discuss the price of maize; The Hague is not keen to talk about the price for corn and back to Paris where no one wants to discuss the Mediterrenesn preference eraa - and so nothing happens.

Apart from shots in the dark which just happen to hit the target there is no agriculture or trade policy in Europe any more. The six capitals no longer have the right of decision. They all point to Brussels and Brussels is paralysed.

in this situation Prosident Pompidon and Chancellor Brandt cents to an agreemant in Paris that institutional questions should no longar hold up Europasn unity - an easy thing to say since institutions are not porticularly interesting in any

But each day the lame giant, EEC, ssks its grotesque question: At leest in those sphares where the member countries heva ebdicated politicelly, will they find e procedure (that is to say en institution)

that will enable them to make policies? Do they prefer parelysis end stagnetion to the risk of finding a policy which displeases one of the Six in individual facats? Sometimes the impression is given that they find it comfortable to hide their own hesitancy behind the broad back of the EBC.

It they could only see that the gient must be given control over its own limbs the consequences would be drawn eesily.

It is essential to set up en institution as a strictly controlled spokesman for the Community at paril of negiecting individual interests in certein cases but in go-it-alone policy without any connecthe certainty that in tha long-run it could not cerry out policies to the detriment of eny ona member. But above all member States must give up the veto right which et tha moment prevants the Common merket taking e clear-cut attitude in many essential questions.

Every democretic State todey calls on minorities (fermers, Communists, weavers and chimney sweeps) to put their interests in the hands of their government, Is it so senselesa to call on six Stetes altied to each other to creete a certain dependence on each other, aspecially since without cooperation they will only be a dot on the map of loternational politics, in order to regain that influence which each individual country has already surrendared? Thomas Löffelholz

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 18 March 1971)

### **Britain for EEC** membership - but at what price?

On the surface it looked as through there wes going to be another duel between France and Great Britain on the question of extending the Common Merket et the negotiations between the EEC Council of Ministere and the British government representative, Geoffrey Rip-

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann made strictar demands on Mr Rippon than the other members of the European Economic Community who had tried in sdvance to soften up French

political objections in Paris to British entry are gone since General de Geuile atepped down.

President Pompidou's concepts of the future devalapment of Europesn cooperation and that of his co-workers ere not so fer removed from the wey the British see it. Both of them went to meka cautious ataps in the direction of political integretion of members.

When the talk in Brussels surrounding the entry of the seventh member of the Community is hard-hitting it is no longer e question of e simple yes or no, but is more concerned with the price that each side has got to pey for the new reletion-

France wants to retrieve as much as possible from the deal for its ferming community and is all out to evoid competition with sugar-exporting Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean and Naw Zeeland's butter exporters.

London cannot and will not leave those Commonwealth countries whose economy has depended almost entirely on axports to the United Kingdom in the hirch. In addition to thus there have been hard debetes shout the dividing up of the financial burdon of the communal egricul-

None of the nagotiators taking part expected to solve oil these problams at one fell awoop end tha Fedarel Ropublic representatives in Brussels certainly land

no such idea. The outcome was that oshort-term time limit for coming to an agreement wes set which will run out in the summer. This factor undarlines the basic goodwill on eli

Among the British public enthusiasm for entry into the Common Market has bacome much cooler in the past few months than last year. Nevertheless in Parliemant there is atill a large enough majority in favour of entry as long es the pro-Europeans in the Conservative and Labour parties consider the outcome of these negotiations fair.

On the Continent too the question of axtending the Six is today regarded through sober eyes. It is known that the state of the balance of payments in Britain can posa problems, and that in tha short or long term an axtra burdan could be put on the balance of payments by tha eble cut in interest retas in order to liven un the economy.

But the consequences for sterling would draw all other banks of Issua into the British difficulties if the British Isles were not a member of the EEC.

Perhsps Britain could be more assily given a helping hand within the framework of closer cooperation on trade and monatary policies than if these connections were not forged.

Consideration auch as these are behind the Federal Republic's policy decision to accept Britain into the Common Market and public opinion in this country is todey virtually unanimous on this score,

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 Merch 1971)

Immanuel Birnhaum

#### srael is going to have to ask God to protect it from its friends while it continues to be able to copa with its Peace prospects in enemies. Friend America has mede it Middle East still cleerer than ever before that in Ita opinion Israel's security requirements do seem distant

ritory, et least as fer es the frontier with Israel itself continues to assert that the March, even go so fer es to damand "sefa frontlers of 1967 are out of the question and recognised frontiers" for all Middle East countries, e demand that Israel has as thay were not ganuine frontiers but meda all along, but they ere combined with a barely concealed ultimatum: Isreel merely the positions held whan the 1948 must withdrew from all occupied ter-Jerusalem was expecting there to be trouble with the United States on this

score. Whether it has made edequate There is oo mention of when this has to be done but ultimatums tend to be preparations for this eventuality is anaccapted or rejected immediately and

Israeli troops, though, but by an inter-national force including — potentially at

least - US and Soviet troops. the other side too the powers that ba are international guarantees. In 1967 every-

> Yat it is nothing to do with the tate of the Jewish state when the prospect of a

is there any point in concluding in-

Israel hes learnt the hard wey their winning a war is not all sweetness end safeguarded wheo Israel'a security re-

long time coming. Hans-Herbert Gaebel (Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 March 1971)

# French deals on the side knock snd far-reaching university reforms another nail in the spate twelve months. The European Economic Community tsuddenische Zellung, 16 March 12 Commission in Brussels has lodged a the control of the international Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

complaint egainst the French government ith the European Community Court in The German Tribuit French failure to respect the monopoly Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editories für the supply of fissile meterial which in Eborherd Wegner. Assistent Editories the right of the European Atonuc Energy Olto Heinz Editor: Alexander Anthony. Commission. The complaint states that lish lenguage sub-adilor: Occility Pen the French have been neglecting this monopoly for years.

Friedrich Reinacke Verleg OmbH. 23 584
Auestcht, Hemburg 22. Tel.: 2201265. 9
62 14733. Senn buroou: Konrad Kediwal
66 Adenauerellee, 53 Sonn. Tel.: 225181
lex: 06 38338.

Monopoly for years,
But this complaint has not cut much
ice as fer as Paris is concerned, Without
lex: 06 38338. has been buying enriched uranium worth between 25 million and thirty million

Moscow has presumebly been only too All ariloies which THE OERMAN THE Diesed to carry out this contract with reprint ere published in cooperation will france. This deal on the side has helped editories stells of leading newspapers of the editories stells of leading newspapers of the emphasise the lack of unity among the plate translations of the original test, at the lack of unity among the way abridged nor editorially redrifted. It although France is a member of the many abridged nor editorially redrifted.

In all correspondence please quote yet Muclear weepons club the Soviet Union per to the right of your eddress.

The transfer is a member of the scription number which appears on the stage not been bothered about supplying the usanium, but it continues to rafuse to supply fissile material to the Federal

The Russians have thus given their blessing to the Franch idea that France's

atomic interests cen best ba served by a

tloos with the other five EEC countries,

ist as far as sefeguarding the supply

and probably the control of fissile material for peeceful uses is concerned. So Moscow is helping to shake two of the shaky pillare on which Euratom is besed, supply and control. Moscow and Parls will find other partners in crime in this work of destruction. In the entry negotiations Britein, another nuclear power, has already informed the EEC that It is oot impressed by Euratom's

monopoly of supply.

It is doubtful whether the Brussels commission can halt this process of erosion, even if the Luxemburg court decides that France is wrong in assuming that the Buratom aupply monopoly became void in 1965.

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 18 March 1971)

#### REVIEW

## History exhibition opens in Reichstag building in Berlin

model of the Imperial Crown of the A model of the Imperial Crown of the Holy Roman Empire welcomes visitors to an exhibition entitled "1871 — Queations on German History" being held currently in the rebuilt Reichsteg building

The exhibition, opened on 21 March, the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Reichatag in 1871, ends with a comparison of the political and social orders in the two German states existing todey — the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Rapublic.

The exhibition is being organised by the government under the patronage of President Guatav Heinemannn. Professor Lothar Gall, the Giessen historien, and a lerge staff is reeponsible for planning.

The very title of "Queations on German History" indicetes thet it is not the organisers' intention to give visitors as completa e picture of the past as possible but to encourage and provoke them to think ebout the many breaks and divergent tandenciee in German history, especially in the nineteenth and twentieth

Of course this does not mean that the exhibition does not guide visitors in e certain wey. The data 1871, the year the Germen Empire was proclaimed, is not intended to be the climax of a long historical development as traditional and historical development as troditional netionalist historians will heva it.

Instead it is treeted as one dete among many, one solution in the struggle towards national unity, a solution which most people realise is dubious after defeat In two wara that shattered the unity of the Reich set up one hundred years ago.

The mein emphasis of the exhibition is

placed on showing the divergent and contradictory motives leading to the unification of 1871 and the social, cultural and political state of Germany between the destruction of the old Reich with the onset of the French Revolution and the establishment of the new empire with slight regret,

About two thirds of the exhibition is devoted to this period. It is divided into four main sections - the political awakening in the wars of liberation against Napoleon up to the Congress of Vienna, the period preceding the revolution of March 1848, the revolutionary years of 1848 and 1849 and finally the period up to the proclamation of the Empira in

Developments sinca 1871 are then summarised under the title "Decisive work and cost have yeara in German history - 1871, 1918,

Running through the four main sec-tions is one trend — tha desire to overcome monarchic rula and German particularism by uniting efforts towards national unity and individual libarty. One of the most valueble aspects of the

exhibition is that it shows the widespread democratic tradition that existed in Garmany even before the failure of the

Together with this aspect, tha long neglected economic and social problems ceused by the spreed of the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century is given prominence in the exhibition.

As impressive as this part is, it leads to the retarding and eventually victorious counter-influences not being given such great attention.

The summary treatment of avents since 1871 poses problems as it could lead visitors to assume that everything occurring since the proclamation of the Reich was only of secondary importence to German history in the past two centuries.

the visual climax. The exhibition magnt to counteract this. it must also be noted especially as it is taking place in the Reiclistag building, that en exhibition of this size did not pay such close attention to the development of German perliamentarianism. Despite objections this type, tha

worthwhile.

point is thet two evants are supplemented

by short films, thus enabling visitors to gain e deeper understending of the

Visitors who want to do mora than just

enjoy the waalth of historical rerities

require a considerable degree of learning.

The tour of the exhibition can, casily

last two hours if the visitor does not pick

and choose. But people willing to devote

this amount of time to the exhibition will

find that their time hes not been wasted.

edditonal stimulation for further thought

on the subject despite the fact that history is often thought of as superfluous

Jürgen Schmädcke

The comprehensive entalogue, though is mora like a hietory book, provides

The visual

sentation of exhibits

is sucessful, the com-

mentaries ara weli

rical meterial is

good and a naat

arrenged, the histo-Frankfurt'a Paulskircha et tha Reichstag griewski and Chancallor Willy Brandt. in Bariin

(Photo: Ej: Steffen Is 42 end does not inspire the lest in people that is sometimes claimed. New legislation He wears a waistcoat, has a carefully kept moustache and appears the model of an guarantees secur English gentleman.

His political career has not been withof the posts out its reverberations even in the past. In the mid-fifties when chairman of the Young Socialists in Schleswig-Holstein he was banned from speaking by the SPD

a med the opinions of supporters

ons to be held there on 25 April.

want to hear. His Interviews even

e anger to his most sympathetic party

ecanse of his controversial statements

the Flensburger Tageblatt, concerning

e role of American troops in the

edetal Republic, "Red Jochen" was ently though firmly reprimanded by SPD Business Manager Hans-Jürgen Wisch-

en in his Federal stete.

ponents slike as much as "Red

politicians in recent months have after criticising the porty's stand on

Rainar Barzel has describad Jochen Steffen, leader of the Social Steffan es a man who cuts et the roots of democracy with his Marxist axe. crats in Schleswig-Holstein and his e leading candidate in the provincial When he was elected chairman of the

ochen Steffen – left-wing but

no communist

SPD in Schleswig-Holstein in 1965 he soon demanded contacts with politicians fion, the "Franz Josef Strauss of the from the German Democretic Republic. " as he is sometimes called, has not But despite all his quarrels with the to ettract attention in heated

party establishmant Steffen, described by Chancellor Brandt es a convinced Social ges with his picturesqua language, Democrat and fighter, beceme a member of the SPD Federal executive in 1968. s election meetings often end in Steffen may be uncompromising but he end have to be abandoned as tells his audiences what they do

has always helped his party at elections.
At the last provincial elections in 1967 the Christian Democrats' lead over the SPD shrunk to 6.6 per cent. In the Federal elections of 1969 this lead was cut to 2.5 per cent and was reduced even further to 1.9 per cent at the local elections in 1970.

But this time Steffen has to contend with Gerhard Stoltenberg who is certainly a more politically dynamic opponent than the ubliging Prime Minister Helmut

It cannot be overlooked that Steffen is nccepted by the people of Schleswig-Hol-stein despite his left-wing views. Those wdy farmers from the North of Germany like a person who says what he thinks without beeting around the bush, even thought his views might differ from theirs. Political wafflers enjoy little prestige up

Steffen alsu manages to find the right



Jochen Steffan (ieft), Chancelior Willy Brendt, Hamburg's SPD chalrman Oswsid Peulig and Munich Meyor Dr Hans-Jochan Vogel at the SPD conference at

forthright word for the right occasion. He tical position here renged from Barzel's has saved many of his election meetings where emotions threatened to boil over with a carefully chosen sentence in Plattdentsch, the Low German dialect, thus winning people over once more.

Steffen is the undisputed boss of the SPD in Schleswig-Holstein. No other politician of his party is known remotaly as well as he is in the Federal state. When the party's candidete for the post of Prime Minister was being elected Günther Bantzer, the mayor of Kiel, was put up by the small anti-Steffen group within the party and failed nuserably. Bantzer re-ceived 21 votes while Steffen swapt the board with 116.

Judgements of Jochan Steffen's poll

"ultra-Marxist" to Hans Jochen Vogel'a "realistic raformer". If Steffen does become the new prime minister of Schleswig-Holstein we shall soon know what his real position is — centre or left of centre; "Red Jochen" himself says, "All poli-

ticians supporting the extension of the avereignty of the paople are to be described es left-wing. And I support it". But, he saya, he is not a Communist:

"With the Communists proletarian internationalism maans in prectica subjugation to the hegemonial claims of the Soviet Union and incorporatea besically, I believe, an anti-Socialist policy".

Thomas Woleast (Müncheer Merkur, 12 March 1971)

#### (DER TAGESSPIRGEL, 12 March 1971) The legisletive work in the Bundesteg is Public hearings in Bundestag becoming more and more complicated as time waars on with the result thet individual members scarcely find it possible any longer to take scientifically based decisions in some spheres. become more popular

Members usually here to rely on stetements mede by experts within their party. To provide additional information for discussions at committee stage the Bundestag has gradually adopted the American prectice of organising hearings.

Paragraph 73 cleuse 3 of the Bundes.

tag's standing orders was amended on 2
July 1969 and came into power on 1 October of thet yeer. The regulation for public hearings now reade, "To provide informetion on a subject under debete, a committee can organise a public hearing of experts, representatives of interest groups and other people."

In practice this means thet, before e Bill, amendment or any other alteration of importance is discussed by the committee responsible, this con invite scientists or association representetives who are expert in this field and gain important information from their arguments for end egainst before coming to e

Although the hearing has been theoretical form their opinion on problems of gencally in existence since the very first eral interest. Two recent examples illuslegislative period, the first Bundeatag did trate this point. not make use of it. 4

During the whole of the second legis letive period there wes only one hearing.
In July 1954 the lew committee invited committee invited experts to e public experts to discuss the equality of the

there was only one hearing. In March 1960 the committee responsible for transport and road safety organised e hearing on how the number of roed casualties

could be reduced. Six public hearings followed in the fourth Bundestag but it wes not until the fifth legislative period that there was something like e breakthrough, During these four years the number of hearings

It was also during this period thet television gradually took interest in this type of public discussion and broadcast hearings for the benefit of wide sections

What are the advantages of broadcasting hearings over the radio and television and thue allowing the public to participate? The main argument in support le the fect that this enables people to

At the beginning of February this year the Bundestag committee responsible for committee invited experts to e public heering to discuss the problem of poliution end conservation. The issues dealt Again in the third legislative period with during the hearing affected every-

body and were therefore of perticular public interest.

The second exemple is the hearing organised in November 1970 by the special committee responsible for penal reform. For three deys on end 31 experta discussed issues involved in reforming laws governing sexual offonces.

This hearing revealed that the experts held widely divergent views, renging from total rejection of reform to fer-reaching support for the proposala, on e subject that was followed with equally lively interest by the general public.

During the sixth legislative period the Bundestag has shown its pertiality to organising hearings. Forty public hearings were held up to the end of February 1971 and enother seven detes were set eside for the month of March alone.

From this it can be seen that the number of public hearings in this legislative period will probably be more than double thet of the last.

It is now to be hoped that the hearing does not become e mere metter of routine showing democracy at work but continues to have a frultful influence on Bundestag legislation. (DAS PARLAMENT, 13 March 1971)

#### SONNTAGSBLATT

overmment plans to ensure and postal services by change relevant passages in the penal of applying strict regulations to p who do not belong to the poster

This omendment of the consulti numle necessary by proposals but conscientious objectors in the partial The gap in the law - only pealoff are dealt with in the relevant days would have prevented the employed the conscientious objectors.

Anyone infringing on the place postal service users can be sented anything up to five years in prist alternatively, be ordered to pay 1 [m].

in the new Bill drawn up by Ministry of Justice "restricted inter sufficient ground to punish a f employee who allows or aids all infringe the privacy of postal users now this has had to be deliberated

The Bill also states clearly the right to privecy applies both content of the communication is actual fect that the communication made. Postal officials are therefor ellowed to reveal who is correspond with whom.

The Bill stresses that informati this typa could amount to seriou discretion if, for example, a "po esplonage service" was carried on.

Only unauthorised indiscretion course be punishable. There are pofor overriding the lew when crimes, to be solved, when our democrations is threetened or when notional secure at stake.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGENE SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 MUST

# Frankfurter Allgemeine zeitung fur deutschland

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"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designatiun that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, tta circulation - which covera West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. in addition to 140 editors and correspondenta of its own, the paper has 450 "airtneers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copics are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

ehroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by et leest four or five persons. Franklurier Allgameine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman end the politician, and indeed of eyeryone who matters in the Federal Republic.

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#### THEATRE

### Cool reception for Oh! Calcutta! in Hamburg

#### Hamburger @ Abendblatt

A stage covered in human anatomies; Oh! Calcuttal, the sex show that has been the causa of a raging controversy in New York and London for some time has come to Hamburg's Operettenhaus. The bara facts have been sobering for people in the Hanseatic city. Anyona who had expected a sensation was in for a disap-

The idea is not so bad. The author of the show, Kennath Tynan, who was born in Birmingham in 1927 got a few famous peopla to jot down their ideae on tha "pursuit of pleasure through aex" and from this and some additional music he devised this "antertainment."

What Is the main taple of conversation In an aga that has seas Love emerge from the shackles of centuries of authoritarian guardianship could have become an exciting and sparkling ravue, especially with names such as John Lennon, Allan Jones and Joe Orton among the writers,

But surprisingly enough their talented pens failed them when it came to tackling the subject that has created storms of passion in one way or another since the days of Adam and Eve.

At the premiere on the Reeperbahn the audience saw a seriee of miniature drsmas, dotted with platitudes and a few

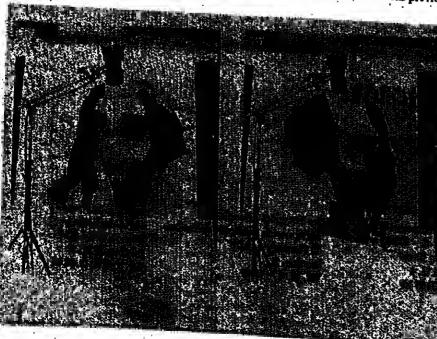
Anyone who has ever been to tha nudist baaches at Sylt knows how hard it is aftar a long winter to gat back to nature again. The thirteen men and women dancers in Oh! Calcutta! scarcely come off batter.

But certainly it is not their nakedness that makes the entartoinment little pleasure. Anyone provided with a pair of opera glassas can enjoy to the full soma wail-formed female bodies.

Elian Reno and Wolfgang Reinhardt's dance is a thoroughly arotic treet for the eye. It really is like the freeing of sex as depicted in old books.

What makes the revue so painful is its utter lack of wit and its banal and vulgar text. These are tailor-made to boister petty-bourgaois narrow ideas and do nothing to fulfil the author's intention in

Continued on page 7





The cast of the Hamburg production of Ohl Calcuttal

also the Andy Warhol Monroa Cycle.

What is new about this exhibition is not

so much the exhibita as the context in which they are exhibited, with its pole-

mic intentions, in order to bear out the

thesis of those social critics who complain

that womankind has been debased in the

modern society with its amphasis on the

Woman is usaful, naked and woll

made-up, in order to boost the sales of

consumer products and give the voyeur a

in almost ell modarn social orders the

women is clearly undarprivileged as the organisars of this exhibition point out

this message which is explained in accom-

We have become used to the situation

where advertisers abuse womankind for their purposes. This axhibition makes it

perfectly clear, however, that many ar-tists do precisely the same thing.

The furniture puppers by Allan Jones show Woman turned into sticks of furni-

ture, a consumer article. In Aktions-

graphik 08 by K.P. Brehmer she is the

aexually stimulating part of a pieca of

panying notes,

consumer and the drive to success.

### Exhibition of artistic dolls held in West Berlin

nyone who like a to go to sleep and who does not like to have to think to hard should as far as possible avoid the exhibition that Thomas Kempas has pened at the "Haus am Waldsea" in West Bernard Schultze's Migof Mannequin and the Andrew West of Schultze's Migof Mannequin and the Mig too hard should as far as possible avoid the exhibition that Thomas Kempas has opened at the "Haus am Waldsea" in West Berlin, for this is designed for raflection rether than passive consumption.

This exhibition is entitled Die Puppe Aspekte zum Bild der Frau, (the doll aspects of the picture of Woman) and is presented as a kind of cross batween an art exhibition and a political-sociologicalpsychological documentation.

Its theme is the debasing of womankind for the sake of the consumer society, for Men, for society and for a woman'a

It will have achieved its aim if it makes any of the visitors reflect a little more intensely than previously about the role of Woman in our sociaty.

The organisers of the exhibition had the idea of putting on an exhibition on the theme of dolis two years ago, but it and the axhibition makes no bones about took some time for them to get thair idea and their material under control.

Above all they had to get used to the idea that their material must be restricted. It would have been impossible in the space available to include even the most important items ranging from the status of Pygmallon, E.T.A. Hoffmann's Olym-

pia and the famous doll by Hans Bellmer. The organisers finally decided only to show examples from the last five or six years, that is to say modern art.

Those who take an interest in dolls will know many of the exhibits from previous

elactrical equipment.

Amarican Pop master Tom Wasselmann is not lagging behind graphic artists in the advertising industry, either, judging by his presentation of the female accordary

sociated with war, napalm, murder and

As has already been said sleepy paopla should give this exhibition a miss. That goes for those who are not prepared to think in Levarkusen and Frankfurt as well, for the axhibition will be coming there later. Anyone else can learn a lot from it, including much about the inner life and complexes of many a renowned artist. (Kieler Nachrichten, 11 March 1971)

Richard Hamilton's Feshion Plate at the (Photo: Katalog)

Musical of Topera Rainmaker Kassel utherland's A merican musicals, when the uperb Lucia tha Faderal Republic, general received their laurels: two parts are broadway, throa years. Jen year Hamburg have stood the test of time have stood the test of time, These are stalistics that are no

ic. 468 - 1 April 1971

scoffed at. Despita this the remaining and the main reason for the main reason for the least the main reason for the least the main reason for the least the anthusiasm about the musical

antitusiasm about the musical of that there is a growing tender of canto can provide a good evening's musicals to be "second-hand job" entertainment when there is becutiful recent musical has not been bearing, and e splendid gala opera with already well-known play, film andid gala prices can be delightful already well-known play, film andid gala prices can be delightful inspiration from somewhere, find and takes part surrounded by an dide to Zorba's Dance. The finally illustrious ensemble in stylish musical has rarity of late.

Recantly Kassel Stentstheater preter Beeuvals was responsible for the shade), based on N. Richard farmoor at Hamburg Staatsoper and Regenmacher (The rainmaker). The stated any temptation to experiment. Were by Tom Jones (not the Welst, He thoughtfully and never illogically the pleasing but conventional musical more work of stega designer Jürgen Rosa friand Harvey Schmidt. The travitiese efforts proved successful thie tima.

There were pastel-shaded architectura. was by Max Colpet.

It was a performance full over There were pastel-shaded architectura colour thanks mainly to guest evoking a Scattish atmosphera of horror, Jean Reed and many of the cast, there were excellent night-time lendIt was a performance full of rescapes with the moon reflected in the colour thanks mainly to the first Cothic rules rose on all sides and

It was a performance full of rescapes with the moon reflected in that colour thanks mainly to guest lake. Gothic ruins rose on all sides and Jean Roed and many of the cast, branches were engraved on gossamer voits. Nash's comedy is a play of great. This is a wonderful background for that with a decent mixture of s extremely stylised and deeply-moving setting, the real world and a dramatove story ending in madness and death with plenty of heart and keeps written by Danizetti in 1835 in an distance from all conventional sunusually serious endeevour to achieve cliches.

Anyone who knows the Naha. There is something vaguely Osslan would be rather disappointed yiabaut the dying notes of the harp and the however, despite many entering borns that always saund a tone of archaic encyable parts. Nash's charm miles desolation in the decisive orchestral passages such as the curvival to the first and romantic sensitivity, the simple we sages such as the ovartures to the first and and the natural rivalrics between me second acta, before Edgerdo's final caveand another on a broad place area the great D flet major sextat. ithe great D flet major sextat.

If The Rahmaker had been sr Joen Sutherlend stood in regal posture

play (and Nash has been known as though less coolly than she had in the such!) it would probably have Hamburg production of Handel'a Julius from being turned into a musical thesar. Sha reached the highest notes was a solid work with plenty is without difficulty in this, her gala role. In mosphera and natural sentimest the mad scene sha had a quiet enchantcould only stand to lose.

ment, an element of fragility and brittle-Whanever, for example, Nest is ness that shattered the audience. has to switch from the ramed She did not have a tenorino baside her

scenes or father and daughler and but a full-blooded tanor — Placido Doa kind of musical hit cannon mingo. In the lyricism of the lova duet ha
something of the original is denoyed showed a foretasta of what was to come
Likawise at those points in the in the curse scene during the finale of the
when the whole cast is virtually a second set and in the actual finale — bel
from the heat lively ballet dance the fine solos are out of place.

It is to be recorded that a stability Town.

Amaricen Pop master Tom Wasselmann is not lagging behind graphic artista in the advertising industry, eithar, judging by his presentation of the female accordary. In Harro Jacobs' plastic object "Sitting Top Girl" that woman's body has bean blown up to a monstrous size und her head is tiny in comparison. Her legs are elephantine:

Schultze's Migof Mannequin appears to be critical of contemporary society. The holes, wounds and defects in tha doll are associated with war, napalm, murder and services in the solos are out of place.

It is to be regrelted that a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as a pretext far a single! Tam Krause too roused stormy enthusilents as an antegonist of gravely chivalrous instances of gravely chivalrous as an antegonist of gravely chivalrous and antegority and solong an unsteal that original text similar as an antegonist of gravely chivalrous instances of gravely chivalrous and antegority and solong an unsteal to find a secondary and seco

The smaller orchestral lineup of Fang cut as Joan Sutharland went to the way (without violins, but in their hardworking percussion) would interested ma more than the conversion interested ma more than the conversion would interested ma more than the conversion interested ma more than the conversion would interested ma more than the conversion interested ma more than the conversion interested ma more than the conversion in the side of the conductor, her husband. She hardworking percussion would interested ma more than the conversion in the side of the conductor, her husband. She hardworking percussion would interested ma more than the conversion in the side of the conductor, her husband. She hardworking percussion would interested ma more than the conversion in their line side of the conductor, her husband. She hardworking percussion would interested ma more than the conversion in their line in the conductor in

Jean Reed's direction and the side of design of Janis Kourkoutakis which the mood perfectly with everything cluding a choo-choo train which grain performance planty of elan and of the side of course the choir was a little shaky and it was not only the protagonists that

Character.

Rainer Schöne, a member of the or were near to madness at the speed with Hair produced in this country, a But Joan Sutherland is one of the best ed enthusiasm.

Klaus Cober. March 16.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 3 March 16.

(Stadeutsche Zeltung, 11 March 1971)



Joan Sutherland as Lucia di Lammermoor at the Hamburg Staatsoper

given a forceful though flowing inter-

pretation, daspite serious indications of

Schumann's Fourth was remarkably

frea la form, with sharp rhythmic accen-

tuation and rich dynamic organisation.

The sound of the orchestra flourished, a

feat that la particularly difficult with this

composer. Bernstein's tendency to give

clear axpression to evan the most cubile

The tour da force however was Ravel's

sparkling, jazz-influenced Piano Concerto

in G Major. He really did conduct though

it did not seem to be necessary as tha

Vienna Philiarmonte has long played this

He conducted with his eyes, with a frea

with his bottom which marked the

And his piano-playing was excellent, though a few notes were occasionally

lost. His performance was massuline, that

What does it matter that certain pas-

sages essume immense proportions and become too rich, that Ravel's dry style is

adulterated and Americanised and that the magnificent oboe solo is drowned by

You would have to be e purist not to

(NÉUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 10 March 1971)

ba attracted by such great mastery. The.

audience was enthusiastic anyway.

Susanne Materieit

its proximity to Beethoven.

of details became plain here.

composition alone.

rhythm as it wiggled.

that he has in his blood.

the plano?

### Leonard Bernstein in Düsseldorf

Tha best Karajan there ever wae, the A Viannesa say. "Mr. Music" the Ameri-aans call him. When Leonard Bernstein conducted the Vienna Philharmonic in tha packed Rheinhalie in Düsseldorf he showed once again what a full-blooded musician he was and was rewarded by endless applausa.

He is seid to be a perfect showman but that is malicloue. He is actually a serious and highly talented conductor who takes

simple pleasure in making music.

Musical snobs describe his motions on the conductor's rostrum as a glinmick. But this and his oft-exaggerated gestures ere a natural axpression of an intalligant, sensitive temperament.

lie throwa his arms up, bends his knees, moves with the rhythm, dances the music with a brilliant combination of staps and leaps. This veritable Nureyev with conductor's baton crowna his pas d'action at the end of Sohumann's Fourth Symphony with a remarkable ballon.

Of course he does not always dance and never embarks upon a solo performance. The Vlanna Philharmonic is still composed of musicians of a high average age despite the move towards youth in recent years. An orchestra like this would never accept that from Bern-

Each of his gestures is givan its precise scoustic accompaniment. The interpretation he given is not over-exaggerated but pulsates with life. It is spontaneous and fresh. People have not heard music of this type from the Vienna Philharmonic for a

Continued from page 6 hoping to overcome these narrow-minded Come back Boccaccio, ali la forgiven l

Clifford Williams who is staging the revue in Hamburg and has already staged it in London is an honourable man, He believes in the healing shock, which this strange play will produce on the audience.

However, on the night of the premiere as far as could be seen, no one suffered a shock. Perhaps one or two were stricken after a time with a dose of boredom,

The applause at the end was largely for the brave company, which had once again in the final tableau downad clothes and romped about the stage naked from the tips of their toes to the tops of their heeds. Let's hope no one saught cold! Mathes Render (Hamburger Abendblatt, 16 March 1971)

A scena from the Hamburg production of Shaw's Heartbreak House (Photo: Rosemaris Ciausen)

### Good production of poor Shaw play

George Bernhard Shaw can never ba said to have suffered from exaggerated madesty but in the preface to his angry comedy Heartbreak House, his only war play, he wrota that Anton Chekhov and Leo Tolstoy had provided enchanting preminary studies to this work.

But tha transience of all that is felt to be beautiful in life, a recurring theme with Chekhov and also to be found in Tolstoy's fragmentary And the Light Shone in the Darkness, is reduced to the mere plaasure of destruction in Heartbreak House, begun by Shaw in 1914 and not published until aftar the War:

While the two Russian dramatists heve people meeting their downfall at tha hands of other people, tha figures in Shaw's pley are figures of the spirit and not made of flesh and blood. They becomes lost in unreality and their only function is skilful comedy.

Though producers have always tried to stage Heartbreak House with the successful Impressionism of classical Chekovian drsma, audiences hava never liked it. Haydn'a Second Symphony in B Flat Major, one of the late London works, was

Boy Gobert has now at last staged this wordy three-ect play at his Thalia Theatar in Hamburg es what it really is — a quick-fire drawing-room comady. And the audience liked it from the word go.

Heartbreak House is near London and Is the home of the eldarly Captain Shotover, a aeeker after tha "seventh degree of perfection", his daughter and her husband.

Visitors coma evary weekend in the shepes of Shotover's second daughter, har brother-in-law who is in love with her, a young girl with her father, an idealist, and an enterprising millionaire.

Though many things separate these persons, one thing links them — they all have broken hearts as they have forgotten how to live.

A lot of talking is done in this play in hand and, when the mood toak him, even which G.B.S. pokas critical fun at refined, Idle pre-war Europe. Undar the waight of Its eccentric idage and hacknayed symbols

the play never really gets going.

In Hamburg the play was staged for the first time in the new fluent translation of Hans-Günter Michelsen. With his olever of a virtuoso with all the instinct for jazz concentrated direction Boy Gobert has kept the comedy free from all false

meaning. He did not make the mistake of relying on the puns. This meant that the action was given zip and the three-act play had a

stronger effect than it has normally, Bert Kistner's stage design, a hilly pastoral landscape with Union Jacks and niture, rather overdid the symbolism.

Jürgen Althoff (Lübecker Nachrichten, 10 March 1971)



### New mathematics replaces 'sums' in elementary schools

Thomas drew his index figure over the heads of the people to be found in a picture in his mathematics textback, in a clear voice the seven-year-old schoolboy described the picture to other pupils of class ic in a Hamburg elementary school: "That is the munber of people drinking coffee. That is the number of readers, Father Arus is doing botis. He drinks coffee and reads the newspeper at the same

Many school children in Hemburg and other Federai states learn "new mathematics" like Thomas does, it is always quantities that are spoken of. Numarals do not appear until later in the textbook. Parents will leok in vain for the long sums and columns of figores they remember from their aums boaks.

The teacher fastened figures on to s felt board. "Who is going to help me find out the number of people danking coffee?" ahe asked. "Let's play at the front

Seven children ran to the front of the ciass. Pupils wearing red puliovers or brown shoes had to stend together and each group was tied together with rope. Bettina wore a rod pullover and brown shoes so she was allowed to stand in both

"I want you now to put signs on the board instead of tying up the other children," the teacher said. The children took coloured ractangles and points from boxes on their desks and started to arrange them on the blackboard accordDIE MOZEIT

ing te the position of the people in the picture. The symbols on the board were surrounded by ribben, quantities were

This is the way that elemantary schoolchildren learn "new mathematics". Professor Peter Sorger of Kiel, who wrote a text book for use in teaching new mathematics togather with Professor Walter Neunzig of Freiburg, explained the point of these and similar exercises: "A person must be able to think abstactly and relate acquired knowledge into the ganeral scheme of things." In other words, schoolchildren should learn to think mathematically and logically.

Citildren of cless i c showed that they were equal to these damands. Little Bettina said, "I combine the number of drinkers with the number of readers." Circles and rectangles were painted on to the board. The teacher put a aign in between them to indicate that they should be added: "Now get out your sums books and crayons and combine the quantities A and B."

Joachim Arandt end Friedrich Wilhalm Usebeck have written a good textbook for children learning new mathamatica during their first year at school. The work s published by Bagel Westermann and Erziehung und Wissenschuft,

Happy

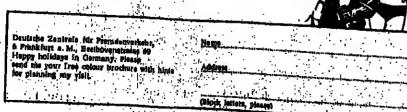
holidays

in Germany

9

Discover the best of Germany

The holiday of your choice awaits you somewhere between the Alps and the sea; for bathers in bikint and without, for daring mountaineers and leisurely strollers, for members of the international jat set and small-lown romantics, for campers and founge-tizards, far pampered gourmets and -drinkars and connoisseurs of wine, for art and opera lovers, for merry-go-rounders, jazz fans, collectors of antiques, oarsmen, anglars, botanists and ... and ... and ...



They explain to tenchers the nims of new inathematics: "Mathematical concepts should not simply be learnt pairotfashion, instead the children need practical experience, they need to experiment and construct... The aim of new mathematics should be to teach children through mathematical forms modes of thought and speech thet will enable them to describe mathematical facts precisely."

Many parents understand nothing about quantum teaching which helps their children tlunk mathamatically. But most of them are prepared to cooperate and buy books about new mathamatics.

Anyone dealing with this educational reform in greater depth will soon find that the method is tailor-made for children and gives them a modern didactic accass to mathematical thinking.

The days of counting are numbered. Only people learning to tlunk mathematically and logically from the very first school year will be able to satisfy tha demands of modern society.

New mathematics also heips to overcome the differences between elementary school, high school and university as the naw aducational style has turned mathematics tasciung into a unit from the first school year to the university sentinar.

in elementary school the method provides more equality of opportunity in the icerning process. All children first learn through play and their success in icarning ia therefore not so dapendent on milieu and parental home.

"Battlna's father is a postal official, Kläre comes from a working-class hnckground and Thomas' father is a physicist," the teacher reported. "But i hardly notice the difference in mutile-

Profassor Heinrich Beuerfeld, head of Frankfurt University's Seminar for Mathematics Teaching, gained a lot of information on the subject int a project invastigating the possibility of modernising mathamatics teaching. This work was financed by the Volkswagen Foundation who donated one million Marks,

Random tests during a preliminary study showed that initial teaching at elamentary schools favours children from the lower middle class. During the teat period they showed the graatest improvement in learning. Working-class and upper middle-class children showed less progress. the Professor said.

"After the experimental course," he added, "the reverse was true. Children from working-class and upper middle-class homes showed the greatest increases in learning while the progress shown by lower middle-class children corresponded to what it had been before."

Learning to think and thus gaining better opportunities are not inborn. The introduction of new mathematics is dependent on decisions of educational policy and the further training of teachare.

"At first I had e lot to learn," the teacher in Hamburg said. "After the course at the Further Teacher Training Institute I spent my holiday in Spain last summer swotting two hours every morning and afternoon on the beach."

The education ministers of the Federal states realised that teachers were the most important cog whan they decided to modemise mathematics teaching at thair conference in Saarbrücken two years ago.

In one of their recommendations they stated, "If there Is" to be successful

modernisation of mathematics a MEDICINE the basic and further training of for all types of schools must bein

This will have to be done in beginning of the 1972-73 school i rom that date onwards anly new ocates heart matics will be taught at elegate schools in the Federal Republic.

Dr Heinrich Schoene is respond planning and statistics in the Riv Palatinate Ministry of Educate the Arts and it was he who was M the special committee that drewn education ministers' 1968 recom

Today he says that the success new mathematics teaching depend octors will in future be able to ly on the commitment of the state of the sta Young teachers were already ale pass through the heart and lungs by with the new method.

Georg Cantor (1845-1918) first at theed limit. ed quantum teaching in Leipzig at Professor Feinendegen and a group of theory and practice was further a foctors and engineers from the Atomic

maties is to be introduced through:

Federal Republic it will be a pure.

If this valve is defective in any way and
does not close correctly the flow of blood method to one who is more. Medicine has enly been able to take incky.

The profession of mathematics ar lust its uttraction a long time: Between 1947 and 1967 for exam total of eighty mathematics to graduated from the Hamburg colle education. These eighty teachers supposed to replace retiring teacher occupy new posts at the cityl ciementary and secondary as schools, each with an average of a

in August 1968 the Volkswagen 19 dation spoke of the disastron in shortage and turned particular to mathematical and science subjects by

The Foundation then started 15. gramme to try and encourage 15 peopla tu become mathematics test 75 militon Marks is being spent on the

The Foundation announced, "By F. three to four times as many matheme teachers will be needed in high school the Federal Republic if these subjects to ba given their full dua in view of rise in the number of pupils."

The recommendations made by education ministers at their conference Stuttgart were intended to make up the mistakes and neglect in the fit

But this is not enough. Anyone into the subject will find that education ministers have found it? cuit to get the necessary guideline? modernisation of mathematics issue passed in their Federal stata.

The Sparbrucken recommended must serva as a basis. This guardi atandardisation, it is true, but in prolit is a laborious process especially textbooks must be examined and sper ed bafore they can be used in schools

The departments of the educate authorities responsible for this are of

Continued on page 9

Radar method complaints

Handelsblatt Industriekurier

Seminars have taught then by police to catch drivers breaking the

ed in Germany, France and, neiResearch Station in Julich developed tius Canada where Zoltan Paul Dichew adar method and recently in-Hungarian, did a jot of work gloduced the first equipment of this type, the Gamma Retina V, to the public.

Older teachers can ordy learn abo. The idea is simple enough. It normally educational principles of new r takes eight tenths of a second for blood matics in further training course to pass from the auricle, where the spent courses of this type are not even blood arrives from the superior and inferior venez cavae, to the ventricle.

Dr Schoene has spoken of a gent arroblem. Fresh teachers for news there is the heart valve that opens under matics will not be ready until keep the pressure of the arriving blood and 1976. Even after 1972 when news then immediately closes to prevent any matics is to be introduced throught.

of citanec whether n child realy does not close correctly the flow of blood have a truly modern mathematics becames slower. A licalthy heart pumps tion. Children who have to switch bleed through the inngs in 6.7 seconds. teacher who is well-versed in the A sick heart does not function so quickly.

traditionalist will have been mily measurements as precise us this since substances with radioactive markings huve been available for injection into the hlood

The Julich working party has developed the radiation camera, invented as early as 1954, to such an advanced stage that it will be soon be available to a mumber of

A small, harmless amount of a radioactive marked substance is injected into the patient's arm. it is carried by the

Centinuad from page 8

headed by people who have no idee of mathematics. The best that can happen is that these officials give their teachers free rein in testing the new method.

Theoreticians are still arguing about the best educational programmes and the practicality and accuracy of the first new lextbeeks to have appeared.

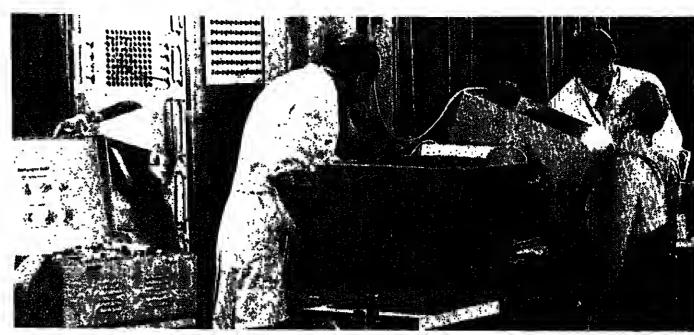
Nebedy has an overall view of how far reliminary work has progressed in all the federal states, not even the secretariat of the Education Ministers' Conference. The circumstanees surrounding the introduction of new mathematics reveal the clumsiness and slowness of education autharities in the Federal Republic.

But there is progress. As the structural plan of the Educational Commission of the Education Council states, "Changes in society and the political situation and the change, based on experience and research, in the assessment of a child's learning ability a re-examination of all the initial learning stages. . .

height at which storms rise. "An introduction to science and sociology and modern mathematics and transmitted to the heedquarters in the ski stadium from radio equipment in cabins of the Wank and Eibsee funicular railanguage teaching must be included in the primary sphere in ao elementary form. The opportunity of working well and being able to deal with difficult questions is also a relief for a child subject to new weys, researchers are able to supplement their work and draw up an air profile running along the course of the funicular and changing stimuli in his environment." radways.

Wolfgang Rieger

(01E ZEIT, 2e February 1971)



and trregularities are ploked up by a special camera at the Jülich laboratory Waak radioactive substances map the bioodstream

bloodstream to the right auricle and from there into the right ventricle, through the lungs and to the left side of the heart before being pumped back into the body.

At night stages on this journay a crystal registers the radioactive substance and measures the amount of time elapsing before it is next registered.

A small electronic computer compares this interval with the normal speed and a few minutes latar doctors are able to consult a paper strip and find out at what point the heart is defective, whether the valve is not working properly or whather the whole of tha heart is weak.

The test solution injected into patients consists of an organic compound of indium 113, a metal that loses half its radioactivity after ninety minutes. More than half of the radioactivity is excreted by the kidneys after less than two hours.

The amount of radiation to which the patient is subjected is about half of that used in a normal X-ray. It is therefore practicully harmless and certainly far less harmful that inscrting a heart eatheder, pisviously the only way of ohtaining measurements of the flow of blood in tha heart und eireulation.

Apart from diagnosing heart defacts, the new method is also suited to controlling healing processes. If a patient helng treated with drugs for a heart complaint is tested at regular intervals with the Genma Rathia V the results thus obtained will show objectively whether the coursa of treatment is work-Helmut Holscher

One tower of Garmisch-Partenkir-chen's Olympic Ski Stadhum houses a

piece of equipment vaguely raminiscent

of a mortar and pleced thera by the Freuenhofer Gesellschaft's Physical Bio-

The equipment is aimed at the 1,780

metre high Wank mountain. A press of a

button and its outlines appear clearly on

a miniature television screen. The ap-

paratus can also photograph the radar-

produced picture as it is important for

Rasearchers can use the equipment to

discover the height at which snow turns

to rain, the strata of the atmosphere

where precipitation devalops and the

With the additional measurement

The continual supply of air profiles for

comparative purposes and the eventual

climatic Research Station.

(Handelsblatt, 5 March 1971)

Check-up scheme to combat prostate cancer

troublesome complaints of the elderly. Doctors and patients therefore walcome enthusiastically the various methods of normone treatment that have been avail-

able over the past thirty years.
"Hormones Instead of the knife" became a common motto among doctors. But with the findings gained in tha meantime even hormone researahers are tanding to support surgary at as early an

Professor Harbert Kleeterhalfen, a urologist, told the Endocrinology Association Congress meeting in Hamburg that the carry operation of prostate gland suffarers was becoming more and more

Experience has shown that relativaly young men can stand up to the strain of. the operation and quickly recovar after it, Professor Klosterhalfen seid.

Despite the merits of surgery meny doctors do not feel forced to prescriba surgery, even in the case of a benign tumour, unless biadder functions are considerably impeded if not aitogether possible.

This sort of advice was still common. Professor said. But it was nothing mora than a postponement of an unavoldable operation to a later and mora dangerous date.

if treatment is delayed too long, doctors could have to reckon with a declina

Benign and malignant tumours of the prosteta gland are one of the most or circulation that would endanger the operation whan it become the only

> if the operation is done as early as possible the rate of mortality is only batween two and three per cent thanks to modern technology. Few efficient hospitals find that a prostate case is Inoperable

> These and other patients who have a faulty heart or lungs and are therefore unabla to undergo radical surgery are treated according to a new method. Liquid oxygen, which has a temperature of minus 19 degrees, is used to freeza the prostate gland. The cells decay and die. There is a relatively low rala of risk in

Prafcsaor Klosterhalfen said that doctors were rarely faced with the question of whether they should operate on a patient with a mailgnant tumour of the prostate as it rarely happened that operable cases came to the doctors' altention. The malignant tumour of the prostate gland has few symptoms.

This state of affairs will however change when the preventivo check-up for mnles is introduced.

Experience in America shows that radical surgery does however allow seveny per cent of patients to live for at least mother five years. Ottmar Katz/PAM

(Münchner Merkur, 9 March 1971)

Long-term climate research project

drawing up of e climale profile is of the greatest importance for the ski and health resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

The long-term research work will not only enabla the town's healthy climate to he controlled but w besis for a medical and blockimetic analysis.

Recently the public has begun to pay more attention to problems of the cnvironment. Air pollution has assumed such alarming proportions in many parts of the world that this is not surprising.

Aerosol research can play a great role here. This deals with the smallest particles of effluent gas and soot to be found hovering in the etmosphere, thus carrying out research into a previously unexplored

If the head of the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Research Instituta, Dr Reinhold

Reitar, aucceeda in supplying a mathematical formula for the relation of temparature and insulating layer, thore will be a chance of protecting millions of city-

dwellors from the nightmare of smog.

A formula of this kind would enable meteorological stations to forecast when there would be a concentration of waste gases that could prova dangerous to people living in the area.

The work of the Institute on the behaviour of aarosols in the respiratory tract is aqually important. A research programme into this has just finished after more than eight years.

A fully-automatic simulator copied the resistance shown at various points in the respiratory tract by sucking the air to ba tested through a series of flitera. The simulator automatically measures what quantities of the aerosols penetrate to which filter.

This apparatus enables doctors to determine the amount and harmful concentration of various dirt and toxic particles that could have penotrated into the respiratory tract and thus into the whole

of the organism.
(Handelsblatt, 4 March 1971)



1 April 1971 - N

#### **■ COMMERCE**

### No USSR trade treaty but trade still flourishes

Premier Alexei Kosygin of Russia invited Federal Republic company bosses who had been on a round trip of the industrial area in the Siberian Steppes would be possible to ease the credit problem if Russia, as in the past, exported gold in large quantities. But there are no signs that the Soviet Union is going to

The communist leader ected just like a capitalist. He said: "Gentlemen, you beve seen the great possibilities, please help yourself." This was in the last week of

But when e Soviet negotiating commis-sion came to Bonn four weeks leter to open the discussions for a new trade treety it was obvious that it is not so simple for us to help ourselves.

Certainly Bonn had helped pave the

way to these negotlations by relaxing the restrictions on the maximum amount of goods that could be imported from Russio but nevertheless the Russians were ploying for greater liberelisation.

After ton deys they packed their bsgs and returned to Moscow. The negotiations for e trade treaty were adjourned indefinitely — according to schedule as the Foreign Office in Bonn gave out. The treaty-less stete of the past seven years continues.

in fact no one believed that the trade treaty could be pushed through et high speed. The main snag is whot role Berlin will pley in the finel agreement, and this in turn depends on the outcome of the Four Power talks in and ebout Berlin.

As fer es economic negotistions between this country and the Soviet Union are concerned, what the head of Rowente of Offenbech has said about negotiating with Soviet representatives applies generally: "Dealing with the Russians is so complicated and time-consuming that 1

em not insisting on any points."

Difficulties heve also been experienced by the Daimler-Benz car manufacturars in Stuttgart. For close on two years they have been negotiating with officials in Moscow for the construction of a fectory for lorry menufecture on the banks of the half-finished goods. Only i.5 per cent of

It is planned to build there the largest lorry combine with an annual production of 150,000 vehicles. In order to draw level with other European countries, for instance the Italians end the French, and to win e plece on the Soviet car market the Stuttgart firm is prepared to grant licences es well as to give expert edvice on the construction of the factory. But it was not willing to take on the role of industrial menager since that would de-mand too much of an individual com-

'Although Mercedes has brought in the Augsburg-Nuremberg machinery company (MAN) to cooperate since this firm has gained useful experience of dealing communist countries, nemely Rumenia and Hungary, the Russians have also atruck up contact with Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz in Cologne and have shown interest in an air-cooled motor

Daimler-Benz motore ere water-cooled. The final dacision on water and air cooling is now expected to be taken in the spring after the Russian Communist Party conference.

One of the main difficulties of concludself cites an exemple where there were negotiations for four years on e coing treaties with the Soviet Union is complications arising from financing the projects. Because of their dearth of foreign exchange the Russians demand favourable diedit conditions.

operative venture with Bulgaria and then a further two years were spent trying to find out why tills communal venture did not function correctly, until finally it was working satisfactorily.

The whole project swallowed up capital investments to the tune of seven million Marks. It is no wonder Professor Matthias Schmitt recommended that Since Both has, however, State credit evailable only for developing countries the Soviet Union has to avoid this country's cepital market because the interest rates et present are so high. It

take this way out.

Despite these difficulties this country's industry is reliable with regard to the question of financing the Kame project. Franz Heinrich Ulrich, spokesman for the Deutsche Bank says: "Our banks have managed to carry through the biggest private deal to dete, delivery of steel pipes worth 2,000 million Marks (by Mannesmenn). On this occasion too they will drum up all the money that is

In addition to tlus Bonn has also expressed the possibility of a Stete guarantee system. Lack of foreign exchange often causes the Russians to call for mutual deals which make trading difficult. Their purchases are pald for with exports of their own goods which often force this country's industry into triangular deals, since it cannot aiways use what the Soviet Union has to offer.

Professor Matthias Schmitt, e member of the board of AEG, who has en intimate knowledge of trade with the East Bloc says that deals of this kind are like medleeval bartering.

A spokesman for Hoechst dye works is e similar opinion: "There are chances for the chemicals industry there, but difficulties arise because the Soviet Union expects us to buy its products in return."

The Confederation of Federal Republic. Industries in Cologne is also not expecting e spectacular increase in the volume of trade with the Soviet Union since the Russians are scarcely able to increase their exports substantially. "Their insufficient supply of goods is aggravated by the lack of commercial products."

Statistics show that ebout 90 per cent

Professor Matthias Schmitt, e member

a broad besis the "economic aspects of

the government's East Bloc policy" while working for the Federal Republic Society

from different social systems can work

A connection of this kind would creete

for example an intensity and continuity

contrast to commerce, which is all too

often conducted in conjunction with

trading partners in the East within the

Cooperation means, in addition to thi

making capital and know-how indirectly

available and leads to interdependence of

Hopes such as these overlook some

factors, however. Professor Schmitt him-

operative venture with Bulgaria and then

both countries involved.

of relationships, which cannot be achiev-

for foreign effairs policies.

of the board of AEG, has analysed on

Federal Republic-Soviet trade figures FRG imports from Soviet Union FRG exports to Soviet Unemployment benefits in millions of Marks 828 1100 1178 80 130B

their items for export ere mechanical goods such es machinery. Only those companies that can export capital investment goods and plant have a good chance of doing deals with this country. The consumer goods industry is virtually shut

Herr Busse of Breun sald: "The Russians are not interested in consumer goods of e short-to-middling lifespan. They are not heppy if their people heve Breun equipment in front of their eyes from morn till night end their verdict is that Western exports are good."

The president of the Federel Republic industrial and commercial committee Otto Wolff von Amerongen, who is elso on the Federal Republic industries East Bloc committee is optimistic nonetheless: "Trade with the East is one of the greatest investments of the future for Federel Republio world trade," he seid.

And Professor Schmitt forecasts further opportunities for trede with the East to be extended despite the conditions imposed by communist planned economies. He sees the way around this vio industrial cooperation: "The difference in character of industrial co-working of this kind end simple treding arrengements lies in the intensity and duration of the relation-

Technological end scientific coopero-tion is also the key to extending relationships for the Germen company with the greatest tredition of trading with the Russians, Krupp in Essen,

Berthold Beltz, cheirman of the od-

visory board of Krupp said:

pelicy is to secure full employment.

convinced that it would have been fulfilled this obligation to its citizens.

for this country to embark on semdancies are no longer a serioual tive ventures with the East Bloc harblem.

have brought in the i.7 million have have elways been sufficient jobs would certainly have been been been a stuations vacant has on avarage existing communist countries.

Herr Beitz is also of the opinion state the quote of unemployed by each percentage of exports to the percentage of exports to the doubled from the present four to the total at present in this country is per cent: "This dream has long sheet the fulfil the requirements of firms between nine and fifteen per cent." Economics policies should also make

In his opinion increasing trade with does not drop.

Communist Eest Bloc is possible and the heels of another. Constant Republic-Soviet Union trade treaty; fact that there has been no treaty; severel years has not harmed blist investments and change to fit the pottern as is necessary.

Berthold Beitz sald: "On the contr elmost 3 milliard Merks per year."

limits. Some yeers ago Kosygin, karri of the Krupp plight, promised has honoured buriel place in the Kreniin if he moved to Moscow. He same drily; "For es long as I live I shall res e capitelist. When I am deed you

### Optimistic view of trade with communist Bloc

His visions of the future are, to be biunt, far too beautiful to be true. He sees cooperation between companies in the communist East end free West as providthere should be small beginnings and greeter ambitions later. ing e decisive basis on which companies

Cooperation does mean, however, e iong-term adherence to the concept of the western partner. How western ideas ere to be incorporeted into the frame-work of a planned economy is in the main undetermined.

ed by e mere exchange of goods, quite in Futhermore it is significant that the few cooperative ventures that have come off so far have been with those communist countries that have begun to find context of e wildly outdeted exchange too cramped. the orthodox socialist economic system

On the other hand there has been little success in this field with the Soviet Union with which the only scheme to succeed basically is the system of licences.

Recently cooperation with other East Bloc countries on the basis of economio egreements concluded with the Bonn government has been started. In the light of this it was still not clear in Bonn et the beginning of the negotiations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union for a new economic agreement whether Moscow is prepared to draw this sphere into a pact at least verbally.

We shall have to welt and see whether time proves Professor Schmitt right when he says that in Comecon countries as well there will have to be a development beyond the logic of en economic that is for the most part switched in euterchy and bilateralism and include Burope too will find itself force is make national economies far more hims

Of course currency exchange count ere not suitable for an industrial count that is embitious when it can produce outstanding technical achievement

But in the Soviel Union as far as relationship between politics and economy is concerned it is clearly politically and doctrine that remain the dominant

The plan devised by Professor Matthe Schmitt that would make the room convert to an exchangeable cutrend easy stages is featinating. But it remains opportunities and the necessary

Even though other East Bloc country are streining hard to break free of straltjacket of bileterelism and regard convertible rouble as one possibility echieving worldwide economic inter-tion, they will have to content themself with developing their economies in well-known channels for as long as Russ says Njet to making the rouble of

1.1 1.1 Certainly on the exchange of good scheme the volume of traffic will crease. Professor Schmitt himself leant Moscow that the time is not yet ripe for his "capitelist" ideas to be put into practice. (Handelsblatt, 8 Merch 1971)

perhaps have me then." Wolfgang Hoffman (DIE ZEIT, 12 Merchill

## should be improved

tels, who often regard unemployfire work. This attitude is incorrect. 150 in this respect e high degree of

MBOUR RELATIONS

ne of the duties of o modern econopolicy is to secure full employment.
The mid-fifties the Federal Republic

between nine and fifteen per car. Economics policies should also make throughout the years we have never. Economics policies should also make through trading with the Easi Blos sage that the companies remain solvent have olvenys carned hendsomely. Sod viable and that the export quote

ss often as is necessory.

It will not always be possible to keep Since 1963 trodo between this cost jobs going without making changes. Disand the Soviet Union has dealer missals are often unovoldable and someand the Soviet Union has doubled times quite independent of the massive But Horr Boitz' love for Russ by structural changes that affect whole

### Training Turkish workers for jobs in Turkey

With the introduction of a new development aid scheme the Federal Republic plana to help skilled workers from other countries employed here as Gastarbeiter to make use of the experience they have gained for the enefit of their home countries.

A statement was made in Bonn by the Minister for Economic Cooperation, Br-hard Eppler, to the effect that this scheme will begin in May this year with 55 Turkish guest workers and will later be extended to the Maghreb countries.

The Bundestag budgeting committee has set saide three million Marks for this paject. The Turkish workers who pend nine months in Nuremberg studyng for a diploma in mechanical engineerng, car repair end electronics. Later on in Turkey they will study business manage-

A further course will begin in September in Cologne for 150 Turks. The Ministry, which is responsible for derequisites for this to be put into practice velopment aid, will bear the costs of the Even though other East Bloc counts training and the workers' accommodatraining and the workers' eccommoda-

> On return to Turkey those who have done best in the courses will have an apportunity of branching out into busithe on their own in the servicing and Pare-parts industries, as long as they heve ut aside e sufficient amount of capital ion their earnings in this country.

If so they will each receive credit in Turkey of between 5,000 and 15,000 Marks (the duration of the loan being ten Years, interest seven per cent with two free provides that business managements and 5,000 employers in e mammoth concern (DIE WELT, 6 March 1971)

Immployment is still the greatest branches of industry. Protective contracts spectre henging over any worker, and other agreements protect workers thusarly those in the higher income from the greatest hardships, but the transition is not simple.

> The redundancy insurance scheme that has existed in Germany since 1927 has iong eince ceased to pley the role of e protector against catestrophes. With e budget of 3.5 thousand million Merks and e contribution of 1.3 per cent paid by the employee in the insurance scheme and his employer and an upper limit at present set at 1,900 Marks the Federal Labour Office would soon be out of business if millions of unemployed sterted streaming into lebour exchanges. If that heppened the matter would heve to pass to the Stete which would have to intervene es far as possible.

The Federel Labour Office's funda are at present mainly needed to pay poor-weather compensation to building work-era temporarily laid off and for meesures to promote careers and career opportunities. Only one quarter of this money goes to the unemployed.

But just how does unemployment lut those affected? Does a short-term loss of e job without en immediate opening clsewhere amount to e catestrophe for the man who is laid off?

Let us take on example. An office worker is earning 1,800 Marks o month. He is married with two children. His take-home pay is something lika 1,340 Marks, if he were uncomployed for o year this man would receive unemployment benefit of 915.20 Morks por month. This would be 68 per cent of his toke-homo poy. There ere two questions that must be

Firstly: Is unemployment benefit of 68 per cent of the take-home pay sufficient to bridge the gap during a

A feud has broken out between the management of the Federal Re-

public coal mining compeny, Ruhrkohle and the works council of the fifty-two pits

Despite the fact that he is known to be

harmony, has set up so-called discussion

circles with the more than 5,000

executives in the 200,000-strong concern. In these groups salaries and working conditions will be discussed.

The setting up of the discussion circles

e whole. Executives are also company

angered the works councils in Ruhrkohle

workers according to company lew and

are therefore meent to be represented by

The Ruhrkohle boss had been give

different definition of the executive steff

circles the works council told the manage-

ment that it would be withdrewing its

In eddition to this the works council

made it known that in future it would do

nothing to prevent e spontaneous down-

Those who have conservative ideas

tools, or wildcat strike.

is concerned with internal politics.

united in this concern.

period of temporary unemployment or could this amount be raised substantially without making the worker take the attitude that he might as well be out of work as working for almost the same

Secondly: Is the 1,900 Mark limit reasonable in the light of wages and salary trands in 1971 and is it sufficient to cover the needs of white-collar workers who have never thought in terms of unemployment in the past?

Experts in the unsmployment insurence branch feel that unemployment benefit could be raised e few per cent without leeding to the Andy Capp syndrome, without discouraging the unemployed from trying to find a new job. In addition raising the 1,900 Mark ceiling would not lead to any grave difficulties. The figure 2,500 Merks is

being mooted in this context. Increasing the mobility and the social security of working people who are temporarily caught up in the whiripool of technical changes or structural improve-mants and made redundant would mean

an all-round gain. Short terms of unemployment must become an eccepteble contingency for small groups of workers in our modern, highly productive society, which cannot survive without constant change to meet new conditions.

But developments of this kind that are forced on people whether they like it or not are only acceptable when they are eccompanied by measures to ease the suffering of those affected end their

Whot is more the measures must be sufficient to cover the needs of men and their wives and children in all income breckets. What is sufficient for the lowlypeid worker will not cover all the commitments run up by a msn with e high income.

Companies cannot bear the brunt of these expenses ectirely. Society, and its organisations specially set up for these purposes, namely the labour exchanges, must stop in. The permanent technical revolution charges e high price. Werner Mühlbradt

(DIE WELT, 11 March 1971)

#### Pensions scheme for ex ministers

The scheme of pensions for cabinet ministers that has applied up till now is unsatisfactory. Only those who have been in the cabinet at lesst four years and who ere aged 55 or more can expect e minister's pension under the present

Above eil the age-limit for retired ministers is besed on en outdeted notion that they must all be worthy old gentiemen, an idea thet was fer more suited to the Adeneuer era than the present day.

If the government crisis in the eutumn of 1966 had occurred earlier and Gerhard Schröder had not moved into the Ministry of Defence it many have come to pass that the Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affeirs in Adensuer's cabinet end Erhard's would have been without eny claims to weifere efter thirteen years'

active political service e very ettractive career for younger people since becoming e minister generally means giving up one's previous career.

The new plen put forward by the three parliamentary parties, however, seems to contain e superebundance of generosity. states that in future et the age of 55 every politician will be entitled to a pension, es long as he hes spent e year as

in fact the provision in this cese amounts to only 12 per cent of the salary paid to the minister when in office, but two years' service gets over 18 per cent and three years 25 per cent. Nowhere eise is it possible to earn en old ege pension so quickly. Following the introduction of pensions for Bundestag members the personal risk involved in becoming e politicien has diminished, anywoy.

For cebinet ministers who were in office for less then three yeers e sum of money to tide thom over would have been sufficient. And for the others pensions should not come into operation any sooner than they do for the vast mess of workers, that is to say et sixty.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 March 1971)

#### Ruhrkohle runs into trouble with works councils

prudent and olrcumspect, the boss of Ruhrkohle, Hans Helmut Kuhnke, father operation and mutual trust. This, according to the conservatives, has not been of the famous Federal Republic internainfringed by the setting up of the discussion circles by the Ruhrkohle mantional tennis player Christian Kuhnke, has unwittingly walked into this battle which Sixty-three year-old Hans Helmut Kuhnke, who is all for good order and

Executives have a special status, formally set out in Faderal Republic labour laws. If they themselves heve certain powers of management - namely the right of hiring end firing - they are considered to be employers.

Meantime the increased concentration

of companies into major industrial groups has watered down this special status. Industrial leaders are all too willing to bestow on long-serving members of their staff who can no longer be offered further promotion, honorary titles and

The greetest advantage for an executive was the right of free negotiation of salary separate from the normal wage-scale agreements. Other office workers had to keep quiet ebout this while the personnel lepartment management formed e kind of secret alliance with the personnel administration.

Now the mejor companies, such as for instance the chemicals concerns, employ thousands of workers who are not covered about the interpretation of Federel Republic company law were up in arms ments but who no longer fulfill any kind about this move. For company law of genuine employer role, By definition works councils should work with co- are quite out of the question.

Unions in the DGB whose chief plenners are thought to have some connection with the anger of the Ruhrkolite works councils have been perturbed for some time that so-celled executives are fulfilling employee roles. This was confirmed by a publicity campaign in which the DGB called on executives to voice their complaints. About 13,000 dld so by

These so-called employers, eccording to the DGB, felt that they were being exploited by actual employers. In the income bracket up to 3,000 Merks per month they feel they have been doing the donkey work for which the board of directors took all the credit. This group, 1,500,000 strong, was found by the DGB to be enother section of "the underprivileged".

Ruhrkohle boss Kuhnke finds himself dragged into this battle for status by executives. And this cautious man who has never before allowed any trouble to srise with the unions is now being Federal Republic Employers Associations in Cologne to fight the bettle to the last.

The worst is yet to come. The overall works council of ioss-making Ruhrkohle informed the management that if It held separate talks with executives it must in future reckon with having to deel not with the overall council but with the individual works councils of the 52 pits. Once a week throughout the year e works council representative could knock on Hans Helmut Kuhnke's door and discuss the same topics as the other 51!

Ernst Willenbrock Ernst Willendrock

I DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 7 March 1971)



#### TECHNOLOGY

### Berlin University launches seabed research project

Wast Berlin Technical University's department of marine engineering has leunched a project group for work in the new discipline of marine technology.

it involves specialists in various sectors, but melnly mining, nuclear technology end shipbuilding, and they both research and teach.

Already, for instance, seminars are held lo deal in concentraled form with the whole gamut of exploiting the sea's reserves of raw materials for scientists at university, in industry and in administra-

The cost factor, and linked with it the sea's depth, does, of course, play e crucial part in all projects for mining minerals from on or under the seebed.

Disregarding petroleum and natural gas Digital desk chronometer from

Berlin

### DER TAGESSPIEGEL

ot everyone may have their eyes glued to the screen when skiing events are televised but most people switch on to watch the Apollo spaceshots. One lot go up, the others go down but in both cases it is fascineting to walch the seconds and tenths of a second flashby at the bottom of the screen.

The fascination of numbers flashing by now need no longer be limited to televiewers. It is available for home, office, workshop and laboratory in the shape of a nawly-developed electronic

table chronometer using luminous digits.
Berlin inventors, taking advantage of the integrated circuits developed in the course of space research, have come up with this squat container with a clock face line size of e car speedometer and an almost non-existent eppetite in terms of electricity:

The chronometer may be smell in size, being towered over by a telephone, but its accuracy is claimed to be atupendous, Over a period of years it is more accurate than quartz chronometera, hilherto considered to be the non plus ultra.

It is sterted by push button in conjunction, say, with the Post Office time signal. Should there be any inaccuracy here, the manufacturers emphasise, it can only be because the finger did not respond swiftly enough to the pips and can certainly be rectified whenever the need arises.

The chronometer can also be stopped and started as required to time specific sequences. The margin of error there may ba could, in eny case, be eliminated at some future dete by linking the timeplece directly to the Post Office time signal,

The chronometers can be built to show four, six or seven figures - hour and minute, hour, minute and second and hour, minute, second and tenth of a second, as on TV.

The obvious advantages of the new device are ease of reading, noiselessness and the ebsence of mechanical parts that might be slitlect to wear and tear.

Watching tenths of a second ilg past al high speed may not be everyone's cup of tea but in many case if will be of benefit, either directly of it, intinating that the owner is up to date and makes the best use of his time. The new chronometers are certainly optically attractive.

(DER TAGESSPIECEL, 6 March 1971)



includa the exploitetion of whal are termed heavy mineral soaps, such as tin,. diamond-bearing sand, magnetic sand and calcareous mussel shells, and indeed sand and aggregate for the building Irade.

The deeper end further awey from the coast the finds are the richar the deposits must be to warrant the increesing coat of mining them.

The development of new methods, systems and machinery for prospecting, mining and processing deposits is naturally of crucial importence.

The deposits in question include aluminium clays, so-called thermal caustic siudge containing e high proportion of copper and nickel and phosphale and manganese clods, the latter being particularly valued for the cohsit, copper and nickal they also contain.

Seawater itself is elso rich in usable raw materials, for inslance magnesium, e much-used lightweight metal that occurs in seawater in the form of magnesium salts. Primarily, though, the sea is a reservoir of organic products.

As occurred thousanda of years ago on dry land Men now appears to be developing from a hunter to a collector to e cullivator of the seas.

There are plans for equacultures; mainly in seawater lagoons and behind barrages, even making use of the diachtarged heat of future nuclear power stations; hitherto considered to represent a biological hazard in sugar and blace. gical hazard in rivers and lakes.

estronaut turned his back on outer space aome years ago to devote his time to deep-sea reseerch.

Diving equipment and vehicles can look back on a period of tempestuous development both in practica and theory. There will soon be liquid breething devices that take their oxygen from the weter like o fish's gills do. Divers will then be eble lo stay under for a virtually unlimited length

For the exploitation of mangenese clods and the veluable thermel caustic sludge that is there for the taking on the bed of the Red Sea end down to e denth of 2,000 metres below ground level Dr Boes, the Berlin engineering consultants, have developed a twin-pipeline system.

Pumps on the surface pump woler down the one pipeline and back up the other. On the way the pipeline collecta the raw material from the seabed.

For the manganese clods, which have e greater specific weight than water, it is intended to use cylindrical containers into which the rew meterial will aulomalically be channelled and the conteinets then sent up the pipeline like pneumatic post carlridges.

There are alreedy e variety of diving vehicles and underweter obsarvation posts, indeed, entire underweter comps have been designed and only ewell conatruction.

British engineers have designed an underwater vehicle in which two men con survey the seabed down to o depth of 1,000 metres over a distence of lwelve kilometres and a period of up to fifteen

The vehicle is powered by two 3.2: horse-power electric motors and on oilfilled leed-acid bellery. Its equipment includes two 1,000-wolt

headlights, a device for detecting objects in the water, radio, e depth-sounder, recording eequipment.

### Infotheques f motorists

otorists can hear for theme from next year up-to-them weother ond road condition repo infotheques to be installed at i bahn service cantres by ADAC

Federal Republic motoring organic

head office.

On picking up the receiver may will haar the fotost road repair.

Doutschiand funk in Cologne. Therefore, you can anjoy flying reports will be toped automatic, loress the Attentio more than ever soon as the cue is given (the jing before. And the big reason is our redio pleys before each transmission. Theatre-in-the-Air. It's bigger and Each infortheque costs roughly better than ever. And it's on every Morks. The Munich infotheque is to har Am Jat. There's no other in-flight to Bayerischer Rundfunk's more antertainment like it.

wevelength, which is to start transmit Molecus affick.

wevelength, which is to start transate Pick-a-flick.

The radio in its lum can re-

DTC, enother automobile club, celled on the government to spec classic or an Academy Award winner. road sofaty conunissioner. The me undertoken by the Ministry of Tage \*Available at nominal cost. n spokesinan for the club said in lic ore unlikely to make much different

In view of the 19,000 road death annum the commissioner ought lake on immediate programme to insombulonea focilities and try la raise lo finance the measures necessary.

When 5,000 million Marks a yes spent on roodbuilding, the club lo be forthcoming.

# Presenting the Great Variety Show:

autobahn service centre, Hanoric list permanent infotheque has just Pan Am's "Theatre-in-the-Air" head office.

On picking we the ADAC's Pan Am's "Theatre-in-the-Air"

When you check in for your Pan Am up-to-the-minute road reports ; 747 or 707 to the containing the movie you'd like to see on the way. 747 or 707 to the U.S.A., you can eak for ADAC, the police and foreign meles on every flight going, wa show two movies instand of one. One is niwaye a

Music to your ears.

Bafore the movie, aftar tha movie, inataad of the movia - wa have music for evaryona. Chennal eftar chunnel of lt. All the way from classical to Broadway show tunes to hives numbers to...

Geronimo!

No, not oowhoya and Indians, hut a rock concarl from Radto Gerontmo in Monaco. Today's sounda-from heginning to end.

Rock-a-bye-bye, baby.

Just select "Music-to-slaap-hy". It's our naw special feature for people who'd lika to go to slaap in tha air hut somohow just can't. Thie hour-long program was engineered by sleap experts to lull you off. Z-z-z-z-z-z-z,

Listening made easier. Whothar you lialen to tha moviee or the

muaic, we've got the moel comfortable

way going. Brand-naw aarphones that are so lightwaight end so comfortable. you'll hardly know they'ra thare.

And that's not all.

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Fly Pnn Am Just oall Pan Am or a Pnn Am Travel Agent today. We'll maka all the arrengements and you can

Later Plan. You'tt age all the meny things we're doing to make flying more!" fun and to give you more value for



Something new from the world's most experienced sirling.



able to make their way from A to B via moving pavements travelling at e speed of eighteen kilometres an hour (twelve mph), a mode of transport recent-ly unveiled in Munich by Kreuss-Maffel.

Travellators are claimed to be considerably cheaper than buses, trems, Underground or suburban electric trains end to be able to barry more passengers too. They will be available by 1976 at the latest.

A rotating, disc shaped hydraulic lift carries up to 400 people at a time to the level of the moving pavement where they

seven million marks, as opposed to about sixty million per kilometre of Underground end the cost per person per

tain cabs that are accelerated kilometres an hour (thirty mph)

#### OUR WORLD

### Cologne woman leads police a merry dance

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG:

t regular four-weekly intervals "Ra-A t regular four-weekly intervals to dio Gisela" programmes come on the air on Cologne police wavelengths. A charming femsic voice with a Cologne accent interrupts the monotonous flow of polica commands. Polics officisls know immediately that Gisela has slipped into a polics car somewhers and liss set to on tha microphone.

Gisela, who has told the polics that she 31, cujoys, according to her own admission, polico efforts to find out where she is. A spokesman for Cologne police admits that Gisela is only able to make her pirote broadcasts bacause "police officers have not locked their vehicles."

Gisela greets "the police lads" in a polite tone, asks if she is being picked up loud and clear and, according to a senior police official, chatters away by a lot of gibberish, which is presumably intended to be the introduction to a song,

The mysterious Gisela sings unaccompanied fairly harmless ditties. Her repsrtolre is not graat. Har favourite evargreen is, "Ich wollt' ich wär ein Huhn" (1 wish 1 were a chicken).

Pirate broadcaster Glasla went into action during Carnival and a reportar from a Cologne paper who was listening ovar tha police radio said: "it was just right for the last mad days of Camival, ideal for the mad men of Cologne. And with its lively unselfconscious nature the Carnivat broadcast wes far superior to those put out by authorised radio sta-

However, polica officisls ware not too happy about Gisela'a broadcast which caused them many headaches. Thay searched for hours but still could not find her. Some reckoned that the young women had by this time acquired her own transmitter. Others feared that Gisela had made an excaption and borrowed a fire brigade transmitter. Others thought she may have tried har luck with autobahn police radioa.

But Gisela was not broadcsating from fire brigade vehicles, code name Florian, nor from Edwin, the autobahn police vehiclas. She had remained with her favourites on the "Arnold" wavelength, pansioner.

Stx months

Measra / Mr / Mrs / Mtsa

Neme:

Twelve months

What is more this time Giscia had not waited until she found an unattended police car somewhere on the streets of Cologne but was broadcasting from the grounds of police hesdquarters, where sha had slipped into one of the several police

They sought her here, they sought her thers, they sought the elusive Gisels everywhere but she could not be found and managed to carry on her broadcast till midnight on the night of Shrove Tuesday. She closed down her programms by singing loudly: "On Ash Vednesday it's all over".

Before this however she had been able to listen to the polica massages as they hunted har down and was able to make ironic comments on them interspersed with ear-splitting bursts of laughtar. Tha whola police force realised that Gisela was enjoying herself unmensely.

When police officials finally realised that she was not in any of the cars on patrol but must be in one of those parked outside headquarters Gisela had to make for safety. Sha told them that she was going to hide in some dark corner.

A faw minutes later when all the cars had been checked and locked Gisela came on the sir again and told astounded police that she was broadcasting from one of their motorbikes. She complained bitterly that the crata did not have a powerful enough transmitter. Gisela freely ad-

GDR population

stagnant

The population of the German Demo-cratic Republic has scarcely increased

at all in the past few years. At the census

of 1 January this year 17,040,926 GDR

This amounted to an incresse of 37,271

on the last census, datad 31 December

1964, according to the head of the GDR

Central Statistical Administration, Arno

Donda. He sald that a growth of a mare

0.2 par cent in six years was "not great",

The reason given for this lack of a population explosion was the unfavourable balance of the population as a result

of "the imperialistic wars"! At the mo-

ment one citizen in five in the GDR is a

(Frankfurter Neus Presse, 11 Morch 1971)

citizens were registered.

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mitted that the urge to make her illegol broadcasts generally comes over her when she has had a few drinks. But the polica think it is more likely to be a mental disorder that comes over her once a

Pirate Gisels is convinced that the police will never bring her to court because they would have to admit that they had not paid sufficient attention their radio cars. The police think that if they prosecuted Gisela site would end up receiving psychistric treatment.

Her broadcasts have never caused a serious disturbance to police work and have never seriously interfered with their radio messages so they have always been able to see the funny side of it.

After the Carnivsl broadcast they are looking for s gatekeeper to chack on peopls entering this grounds of police lieadquistars.

But this will not help them whenever Gisela finds an unguarded police car on the outskirts of the city.

Once the search had to be given up becsuss Gisels had got into a Cologne/ Mulheim police csr, crswled between the sssts and sent out har programmes.

Another favourita trick of hers is to get into one of the police cars waiting outsida football grounds. Sha takes a transistor radio with her so that sha can listent to liva football commentarias and then she makes har own commentary for the polica who are unable to listen to the broadcost themselves.

Gisela has bean caught severol times but she was always been sat free nithough she aald that she would go on making her broadcasts,

One fact about har background that police hove learned is that she once had a polleeman boyfriend who taught her how to use patrol car radios.

Las Vegas Rhine

project in jeopardy

Diana hava been made to estoblish nt

Elten on the lower Rhine a plaasure perk et a cost of 125 million Merks. A

model of the pleesure park that should be in operation by 1973 has been mode and the capital for the building of it has been

"city" will be arranged with covered ways

There is one difficulty that besets this

project that must not be overlooked,

however. For years the people of Biten

authorities reaponsible have not granted

schema will ever come to frultion,

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 March 1971)

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG 6 March 1971)

previous September.

19.1 per cent or 569,000 person, 8 Inwed by Yugoslavs with 515,000 (ii per cent). Turks were next on the la 460,000 (15.8 per cent), iheo Ger 343,000 (11.5 per cent).

Statistics Office in Wiesbaden,

This increase is due to the coatin

As In previous counts 25 per cenid foreigners live in North Rhine-Westphis with approximately 76,000 in Coly (Kumer Sindi-Anzeiger, 12 Februaris)

### Stay-at-homes

deposited with a lowyar.

Emmy Nahrhaft, 55, from Düsseldorf heads a group of financiers who intend to build the gambling centre that will be open twenty-four hours a day. The centre will be modelled on Las Vogas in Ameri-M any people in this country will home at the weekend, according? a survey conducted by dizes committees in six cities. The survey 55 According to Emmy Nahrhaft the centre will be built in the American commissioned by the Nuremberg 188 plenning institute.

colonial style and will include 70 restau-Asked what they would prefer to do! rants, 120 shops and facilities from a chemist to a church. There will be many tha weekend twenty-saven per ces admitted that they wanted only b. remain at home in their own gardens. gambling houses, boutlques aelling Oriental wares, tea shops, baths, a bowling alley and a go-csrt track as well as riding A further twenty-seven per ceni that they naver had anything definite at the weakend. Twenty-five per cental On an artificial lake a Missiaaippi river boat will sail. There will be hotels with that they went out to somewish refreshing in the country, away from

1,500 beda of all classes for visitors. The noise and dirt of the city.

The remainder said that they went parks in the city, to like city centre or another part of the city at weekends. (Hamburger Aben

## GDR press freed

have objected to the granting of a private gaming concession and so far the local A il restrictiona on newspapers for the German Democratic Republic approval of the project. This concession, the initiators of the project freely admit, governa not only the building of the Elten casino but also the whole "Las Vegas" being brought into this country we lifted by e unanimous vote of \$ Bundestag on 10 March.

project.

While officially the promoters of this schema are optimistic that evantually they will be ewarded parmission to go ahead and press their arguments for the It was decided that the temporery ruling allowing GDR papers and mag-zines to be imported, which was due if oxpira on 31 March should be extended indofinitely.

project even more tenaciously, many people in Elten are sceptical that the In addition the proviso that GDR nawspapers could only be handled via the postal services and the trade ware with

(Fronkfurter Noue Presse, 11 March 1970)

### NEWS IN BRIE Olympic building work forges ahead Prisoners' lean

scale model trials.

fitting out.

the rifle ranges.

The baths, the regatta buildings, the

churches in the Olympic village and the

central university sports block, which

during the Games will house radio and

TV facilities, are complete and ready for

Ninety-six per cent of the Olympic

stadium is up, 92 por cent of the sports

arena, sixty per cont of tha cycle track,

ninety per cent of the Olympic village, 85

per cent of the corth-moving work for tha

regatta course, sixty per cent of Riem equestrian centre and thirty per cent of

Work on the interiors of the Olympic

buildings is ulso making good progress.

The baths are 25 par cent complete, the

Olympic stadium seventeen par cent and

The Olympic village is even neurer

completion. Seventy per cent of the women's quarters, which after the Olym-

pies will be a complex of student imstels is

On 15 April next 400 students could

already move in provided the city council

connects the hostels to the water, gas and

electricity mains in time, which may not

the rest about ten per cent.

xtremely successful was the way.

Hesse Justice Minister items.

Itemse Justice Minister items.

In the word go the men responsible programmo that has a for the construction of the Olympic ly been introduced allowing prisonapports facilities in Munich and Kiel promised to put all their eards on the prison sentence was due to cud with a range.

In the word go the men responsible marquee roof, in mind. There must be no mistakes on this score.

This, of course, is why the construction company has spared no expense and carried out electronic tests on the basis of the estimates made on the strength of prison sentence was due to cud with promise.

next three years were allowed to t Carl Mertz, chairman of the holding

advantage of this concession, according on pany responsible for the construction the Justice Ministry in Wiesbaden. work, recently held yet another press Only eight per cent of prisonence conference in the Olympic city. The were allowed to go home did not a general note was one of optimism, though to the place of detention voluntaries.

to the place of detention voluntarily, not on every score.

The periods of the leave were any. There is, for instance, the muchup to 14 days in duration, in all younted marquee structure that is to top cases the prisoners were quickly lake the Olympic stadium and the main charge once more.

The Microscope were quickly lake the Olympic stadium and the main charge once more. The Minister of Justice pointed as popular an international attraction as that allowing prisoners from for the Eiffel Tower, or so Willi Daume, who

direct evidence of the value heads the entire Olympic organisation, sentencing prisoners to be on the secondly maintained.

after a crime and the value of set Mertz, however, made no bones about sentence to prevent men and we the fact that it has already cost him many from committing further crimes. a sleepless night and will no doubt cost (DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 11 February) him a good many more.

His snxiety is understandable. It will Foreign residen cover an area of 74,800 square metres (more than eighteen acres) and weigh not A pproximately three million for short of 2,000 tons. A marquee roof eigners were living in the fall of this size takes some designing and erecting.

ing to statistics released by the Fat lt will, for instance, take a network of hawsers weighing 1,645 tons and support-This figure is 20 per cent (600) ed by masts up to eighty metres (2b2 ft) more than the figure quoted fort tall and 3.5 matras (12 ft) in diameter. In all there will be 440 kilometres (275 miles) of hawser.

demand for labour in 1970 slied. Then again, there are hawsers and increased activity among foreign fines hawsers. Some of them, on the outer circumference, will be as thick as not one Italions made up the major contests but several arms. They will consist of ten bundles of 55 skeins each consisting of seven wires half a centimetre in diameter.

Taking half-centimetre wire us the unit of account, as it were, the total hawser length will be 1,694 kilmmetres (1,120 miles). The hawsers will support 330-ndd tons of transparent, grey-brown tinted scrylic glass.

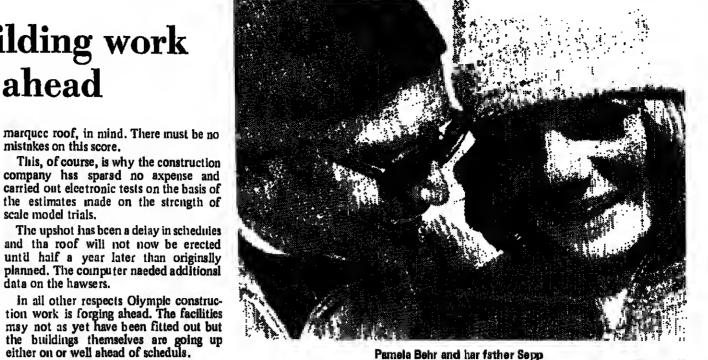
On the day, whenever it is, hydraulic presses will lift the whole structure off the ground continuatre by continuetre. The size of a dozen football grounds and the weight of 2,000 Volkswagens, the morques's hawser network will consist of 137,000 knots.

It will be a dramatic sight and it is hardly surprising that the prospect is causing the men responsible many e sleepless night.

What, Herr Mertz was asked, will happen if the experiment proves a foilure and the whole structure collapes. His answer was short and to the point. "it has to prove a success," lic countered.

He had already commented that at such so enormous and complex event as the Olympics mistakes are bound to happen but not for one moment did lie have the symbol of tha Munich Olympics, the

The Olympio stadium under construction (Photo: Clympts Photo)



Pamela Behr and har father Sepp

be the case but is hardly tha Olympic organisers' rasponsibility.

This year, Herr Mertz addad, progress on the Olympic site will ba lass obvious to the naked eye because most of the work yet to be done will be in the

Already 3,000 workers ore fitting out the stodiums, nrcnas and so on. As the weather improves they will be joined by more and more with each month that goes by. The largest building site in Europe innst be raady on time.

When they pack their tools and leave we will then see what the return on an investment of more than a thousand million marks has been. On no account are the facilities going to cost more than the latest estimate of 1,350 million

lierr Mertz sounds a markedly confident note as he adds that "We double elicck before spending a single Mnrk."

Kartheinz Vogel Frankfurier Allgemeine Zeitung für Ocutschland, 6 March 1971)

#### Pamela Behr, 14 year-old slalom wonder

The man who should have been most delighted was the first to put a damper on jubilation. "Don't put ideas into the girl's head," Heinz Krecek nf the skiing association commented after Pamela Behr's slalom victory at the skiing championships in Hindelang.

Pamela is a merc fourteen year old and still goes to secondary school. She is the youngest national champion in a skiing

discipline ever.

Hindelang has often enough been linked with the name Behr. Nine years ago one Sepp Behr won his seventh and last Federal Republic championship title. Pamela Behr was born on 21 September

1956, lives in Sonthofen and first donned skls nt the age of six. She won her first rnce in Partenkirchen at tha ago of nine. At the end of January sho beat forty rivals in Jahorian, Yugoshvis, to win the European junior chompionships.

She is 1.60 metres (five foot three) tall and woights fifty kilos (i i 0 lbs). She has two immediate ambitions, to take part in tha t972 Winter Olympics in Sappore, Japon, and to go into commerco when she icsves school.

What is her attitude towards sport in general ond skiing in particular? "Skiing," she soys, "is my hobby and I prefer the slalom because it calls for the most in

She owes much of her progress to the courses held by the skiing ossociation. "She must not be allowed to burn up too quickly," Heinz Krecek says. "We must

oudd her up systematically." She has certainly got off to a flying start, but this is not elway the beat way to stert a career. The pundits know what It is like to be too good too young. Not every boy or girl wonder can win a gold

Rosi Mittermaier, who is only six years older and won two national titles et the age of sixteen, wes also felt to be something of a girl wonder.

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1971)

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